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ABSTRACT

The culturally-based educational materials contained in the Daybreak Star Preschool Activities Book are used with the Native American children in the United Indians of All Tribes Foundation's Daybreak Star Preschool. These educational materials reflect the cultures of the children in the Preschool. The Preschool's primary focus is to create a child-centered, culturally relevant atmosphere for young Native children as they prepare for a public school education. Each child is provided the opportunity to develop a positive self-image by learning academic skills from educational materials reflecting his/her own culture. This book includes instructions on how to make the following: lotto games, lacing boards, cardboard puzzles, wooden puzzles, sequence puzzles, number cards and puzzles, and wooden dominoes. Most of the supplies for making these learning materials are easily found. The pictures for most of the heavy paper puzzles can be used by cutting the pages out of this book and mounting them on tagboard, bristol board or illustration board. "Color Me" pages, which can be duplicated and distributed to preschoolers to color, have been included throughout the book. (Author)

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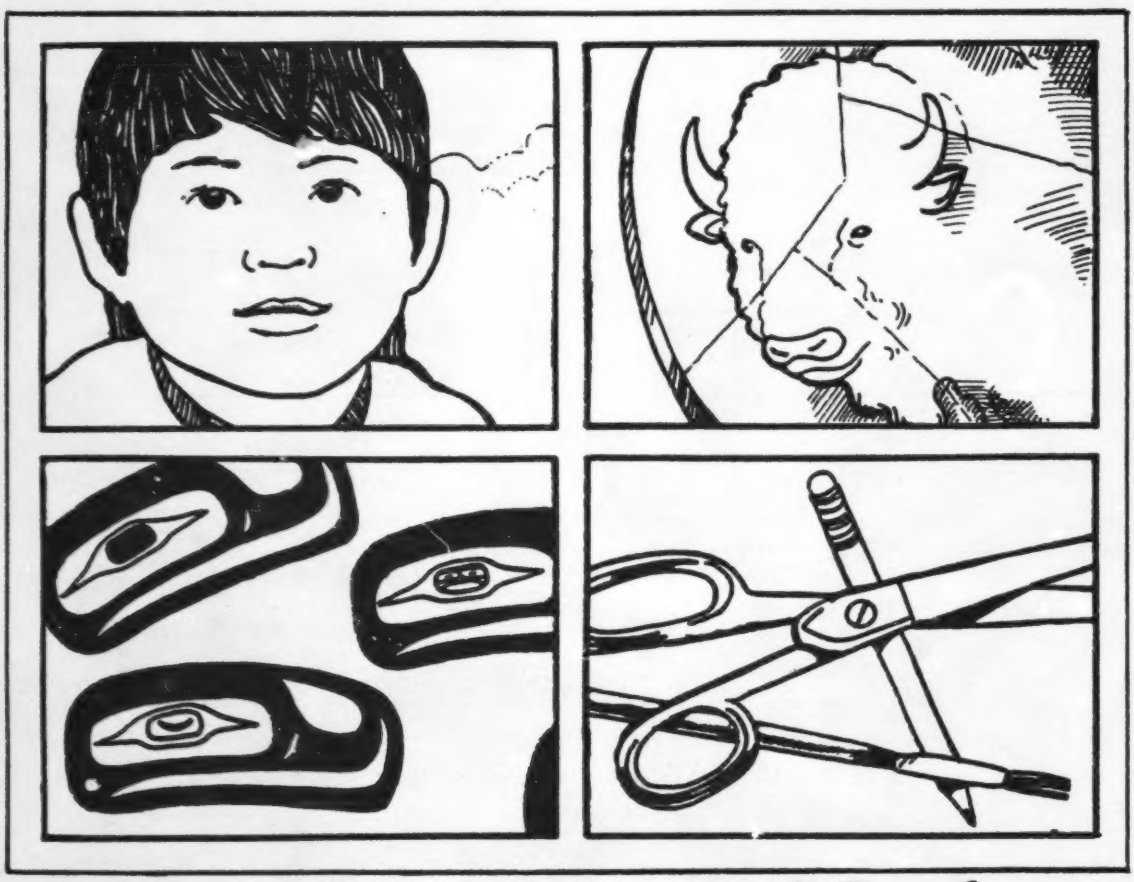
DAYBREAK STAR

PRESCHOOL

Activities Book



A Teacher's "How-to" Book

RC013163

DAYBREAK STAR PRESCHOOL ACTIVITIES BOOK

Activities by Sharon Patacsil
Text by Colleen Neal
Graphics by Roger Fernandes

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PREFACE

This book is meant to provide children with an opportunity to learn from materials that are reflective of the cultures of all children. The Native American child is provided the opportunity to develop a positive self-image by learning academic skills from educational materials reflecting her/his own culture. At the same time, a preschool that provides these kinds of materials builds in the non-Indian child an awareness and sensitivity towards a culture that is different from her/his own.

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INTRODUCTION

The culturally-based educational materials contained in the **Daybreak Star Preschool Activities Book** are used with the Native American children in the United Indians of All Tribes Foundation's Daybreak Star Preschool. These educational materials reflect the cultures of the children in the Preschool. The Preschool's primary focus is to create a child-centered, culturally relevant atmosphere for young Native children as they prepare for a public school education. Each child is provided the opportunity to develop a positive self-image by learning academic skills from educational materials reflecting his/her own culture.

This book includes instructions on how to make the following:

Lotto Games
Lacing Boards
Cardboard Puzzles
Wooden Puzzles
Sequence Puzzles
Number Cards and Puzzles
Wooden Dominoes

Ideas for the designs used on the various educational products have come from a variety of sources. There are several design and coloring books available; the primary resources for the pictures in this book are the following:

North American Wildlife Coloring Book
Troubador Press
385 Fremont Street
San Francisco, California 94105

North American Indian Design Coloring Book -and-
American Indian Design and Decoration
Dover Publications, Inc.
180 Varick Street
New York, N.Y. 10014

Series of coloring books by—
Donna Greenlee
Fun Publishing Co.
P.O. Box 2049
Scottsdale, Arizona 85252

When coloring the various designs, it is important to remember to use the colors of nature. In most cases, colors are suggested to give teachers ideas, still allowing room for their creativity. When the design requires specific colors, these colors have been indicated.

Most of the supplies for making these learning materials can be purchased at an art supply store, building supply store, or craft shop. For those supplies that are not easily found, an address or phone number has been included where materials can be purchased.

All paints, glue, plastic coating, etc., should be safe for children to handle. For a non-toxic acrylic paint, Liqui-Tex is recommended. These paints can be easily watered down for a wash to be used on some of the illustration board puzzles. Indelible pens of various colors keep the picture from fading or running. To help cut costs, all of the wooden puzzles made for the Daybreak Star Preschool were constructed from scraps of lumber that people happened to have on hand.

The following information may be helpful when considering which graphic supplies to purchase.

HEAVY PAPER PRODUCTS	DIMENSIONS
Tagboard	24" x 36" (light)
Tagboard	24" x 36" (heavy)
Bristol Board	22" x 28"

Both tag and bristol board are very lightweight and are not recommended for making puzzles, even in their heaviest form.

Illustration Board	15" x 20" (⅛")
Illustration Board	20" x 32" (⅛")
Illustration Board	32" x 40" (⅛")

Illustration board comes in three thicknesses, the ⅛" being the thickest. For the most durability, it is suggested that this be used.

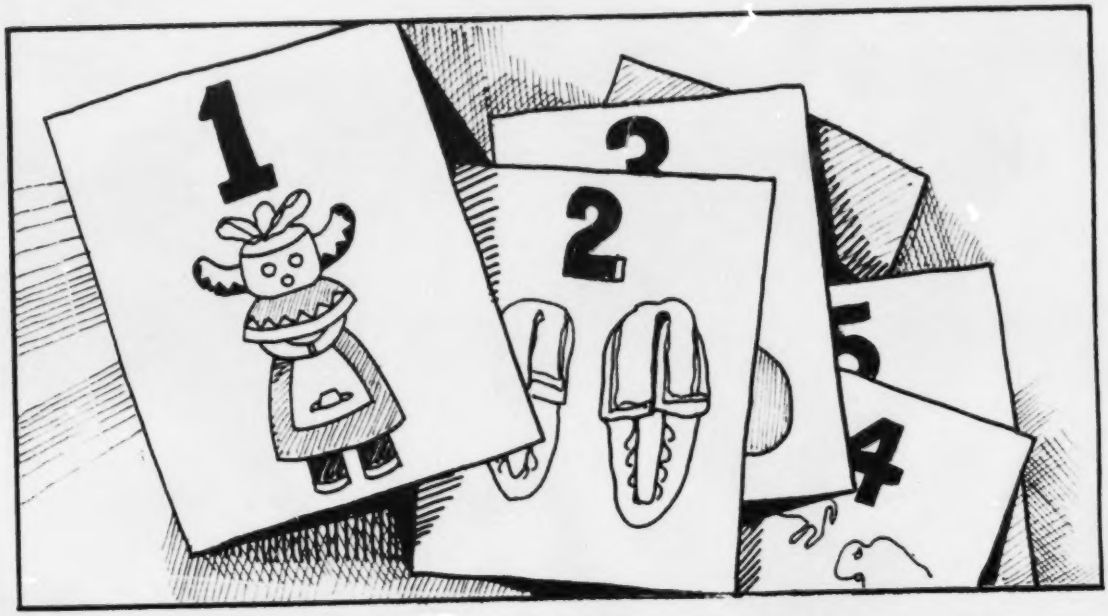
COLORING PENS

Indelible felt pens are not inclined to run or smear on a textured surface like that of illustration board. These pens come in the following colors: red, purple, orange, yellow, green, black, and brown.

The pictures for most of the heavy paper puzzles can be used by cutting the page out of this book. Mount the picture onto a sheet of tagboard, bristol board, or illustration board with rubber cement. Direct reproduction of the picture onto heavy paper surfaces is easier with an opaque projector, Lucygraf, or other graphic copy machine.

"Color Me" pages have been included throughout the book. These pages can be duplicated and distributed to the preschoolers to color.

The activities described in this book will take time to make—time that will provide hours of learning and enjoyment for your children.



1. NUMBER CARDS

The following series of number readiness cards have pictures from various geographical areas. The Kachina dolls and pottery come from tribes of the Southwest. Color suggestions for the Kachina dolls are turquoise, yellow, red, with white as the base color. The colors for the pottery are white, black, with terra cotta as the base color. The salmon head is a Northwest Coastal design and is black, white, and red. The horse and the buffalo represent the Plains tribes, the cradleboards and moccasins represent the Eastern Woodlands tribes, and the corn represents a food of many American Indian people. All of the last can be colored as the teacher sees fit, but keep in mind the colors of nature when coloring the various pictures.

* * *

MATERIALS NEEDED:

Tagboard (ten sheets 7" x 10½")
Felt pens or illustration pens
(See above for colors needed)
Clear contact paper or (if available) a laminator and laminating film
Opaque Projector
Rubber cement (optional)

PROCEDURE:

1. Using an Opaque Projector, draw numeral and American Indian design(s) on tagboard; or cut and mount each number page on tagboard.
2. Color. (Suggestions for colors to be used are indicated above.)
3. Cover both sides with clear contact paper or plastic laminating film.

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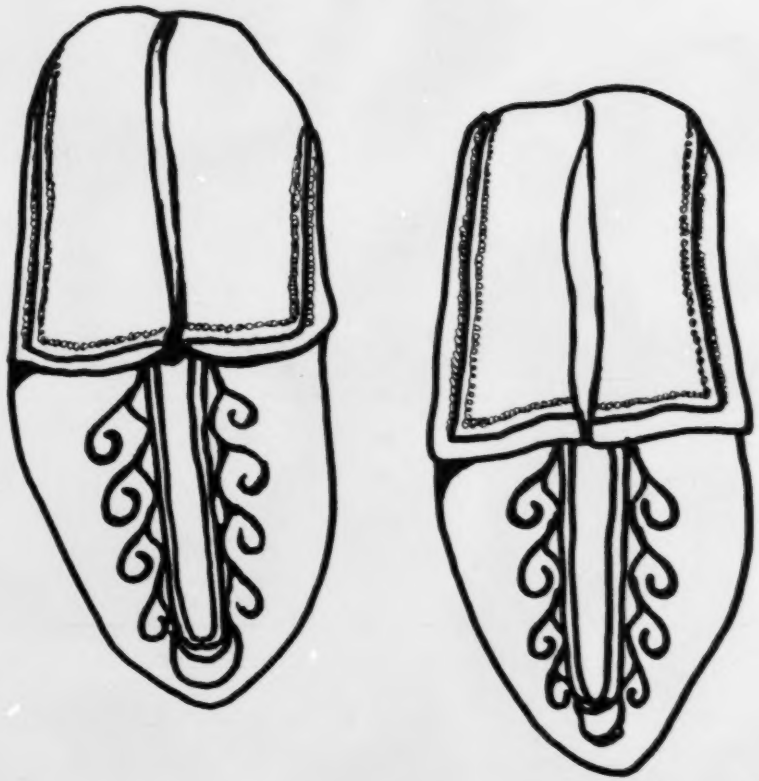

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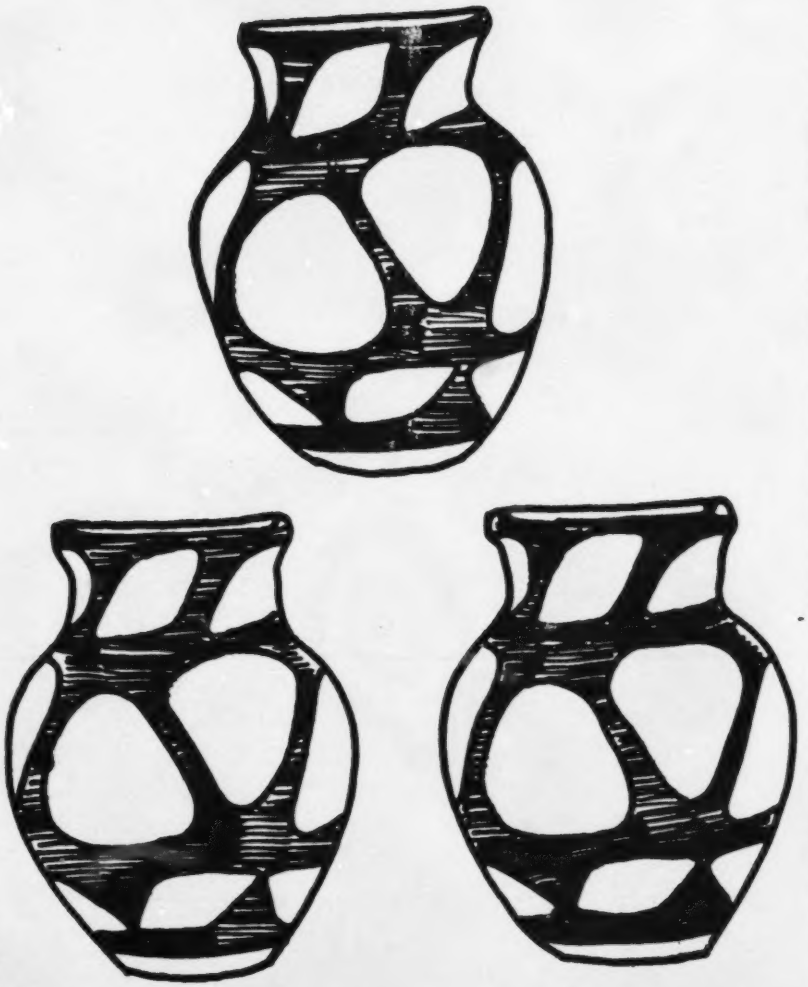

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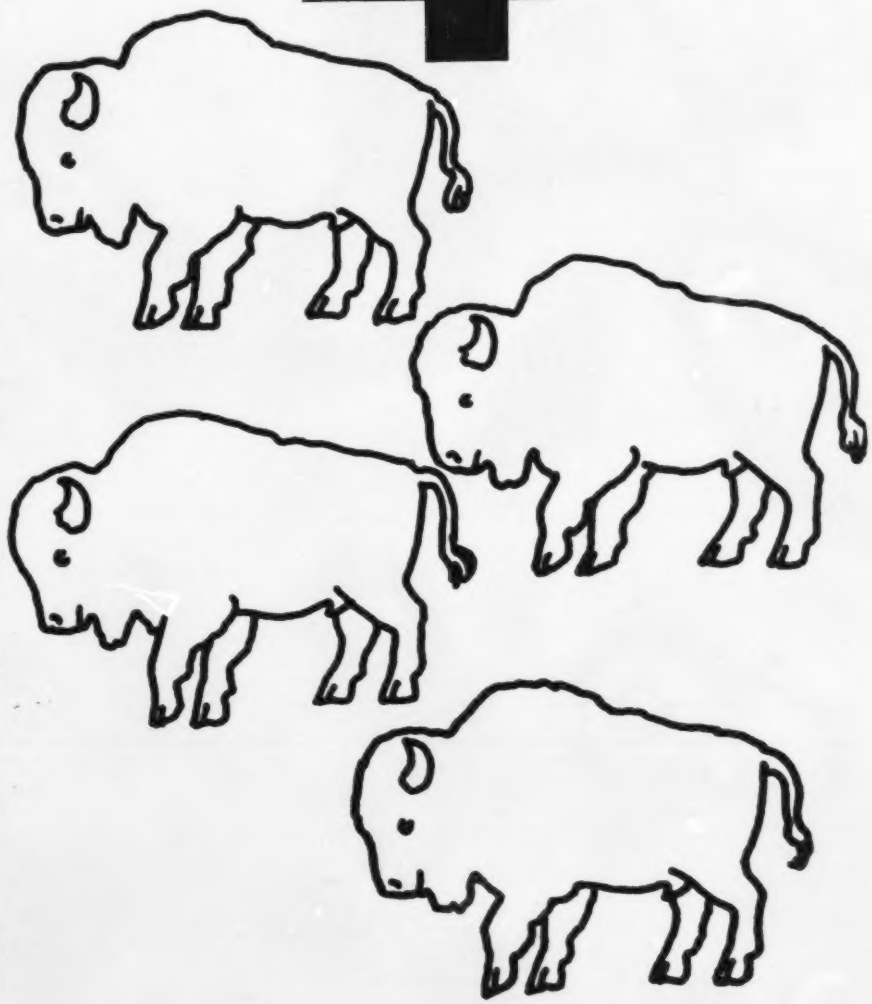

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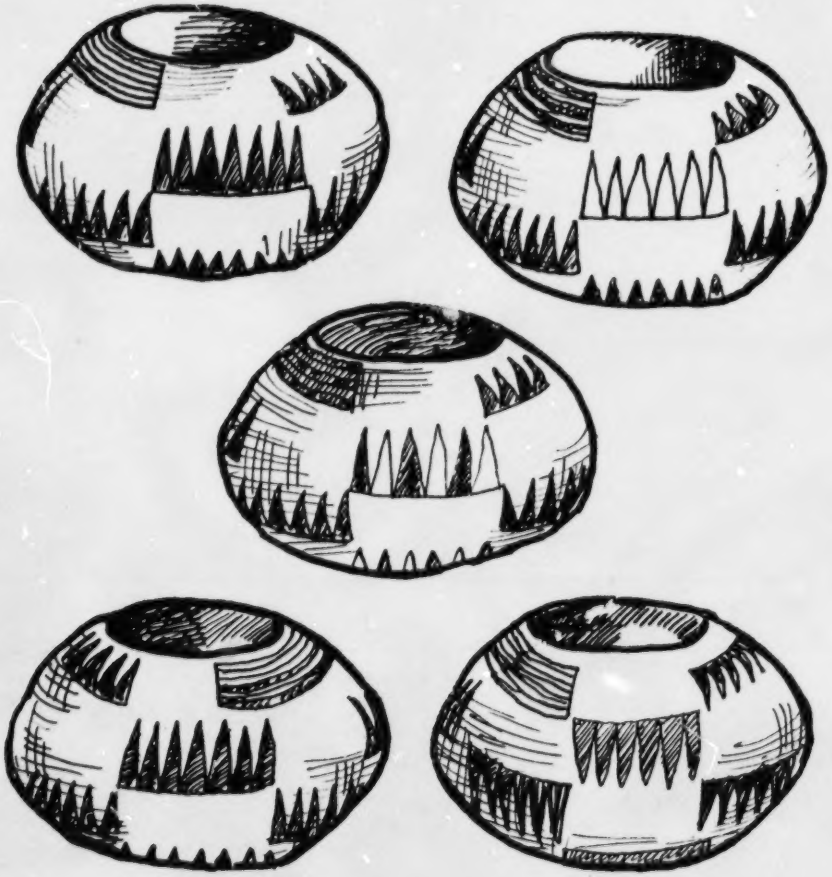

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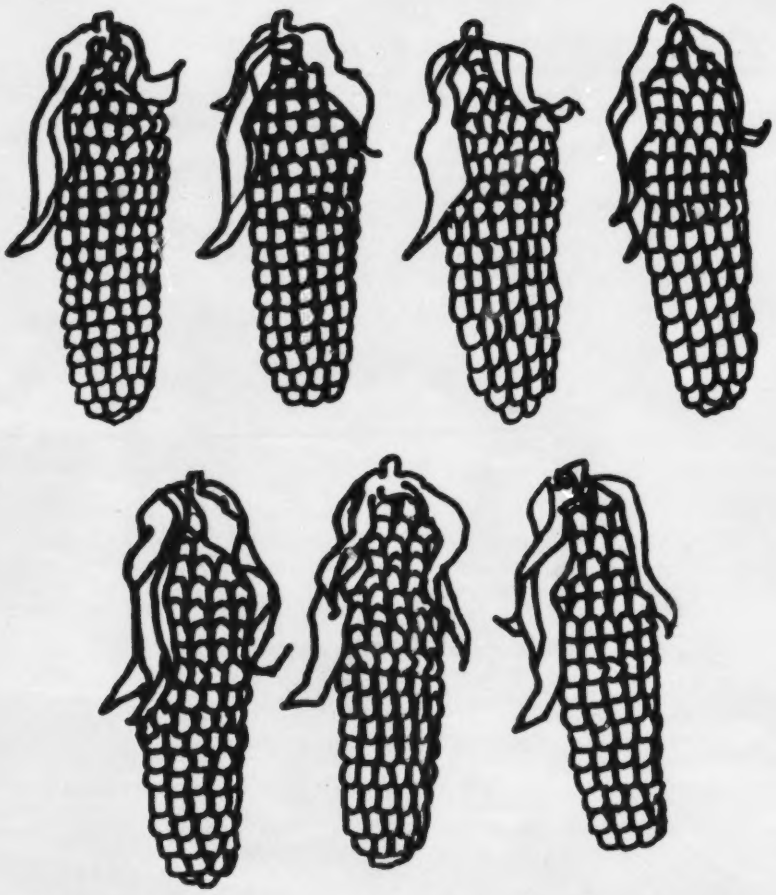

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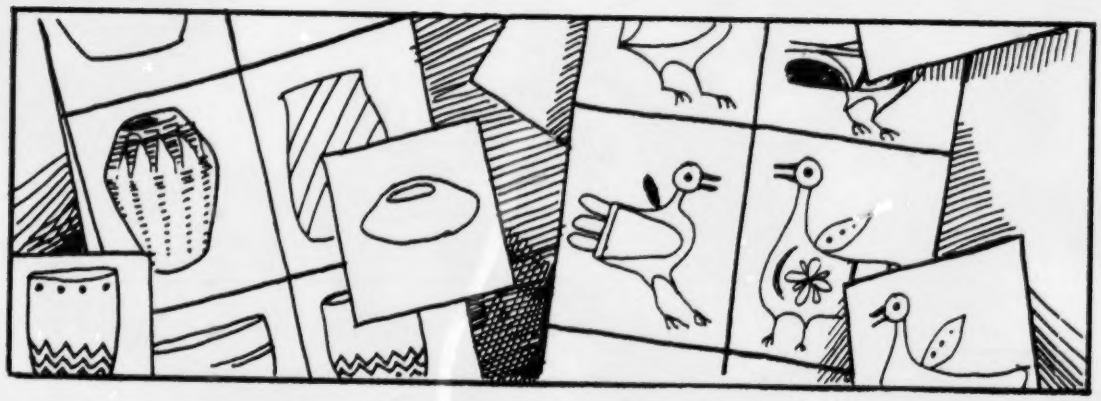
Tlingit

Mask

(Color Me



2. LOTTO GAMES

(Set of four game boards and 24 matching cards)

The illustrations used on these two sets of matching games come from art forms of Native American people which have been passed on for generations. The first matching set of boards and cards has animal designs. These designs are painted on the insides of the black and white pottery of the Mimbres Tribe of the Southwest region. The second set of boards and cards shows different basket styles from various geographical regions. These baskets represent the variety of shapes that different tribes use. The weave and the shape of the basket depend on what the basket is going to be used for. All of the materials and colors used in the making of the baskets come from the environment—roots, bark, berries, leaves, etc. It is important to keep this in mind when coloring the various baskets.

The lotto games are made for four children to play. These matching games can be constructed out of illustration board for the master cards and a lighter weight paper product, such as tagboard or bristol board, for the matching covering cards.

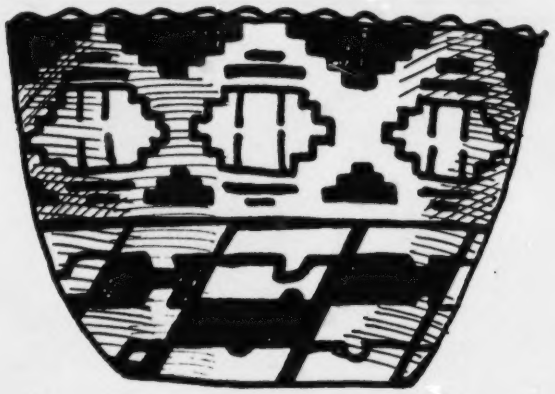
* * *

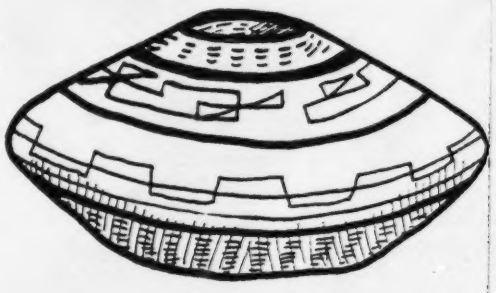
MATERIALS NEEDED:

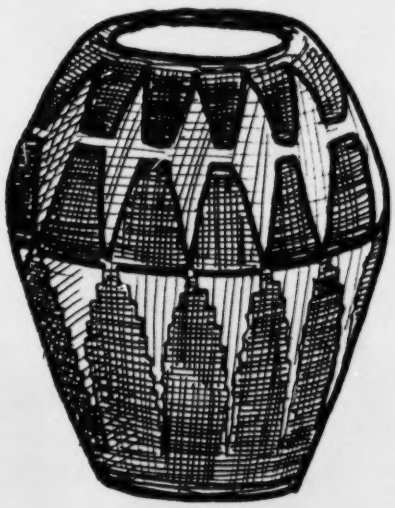
Bristol Board or Tagboard (8 sheets 10" x 14")
Illustration Board (4 sheets 10" x 14")
Felt pens—black and shades of brown
Clear contact paper or laminator and laminating film
Opaque projector
Exacto-knife or scissors

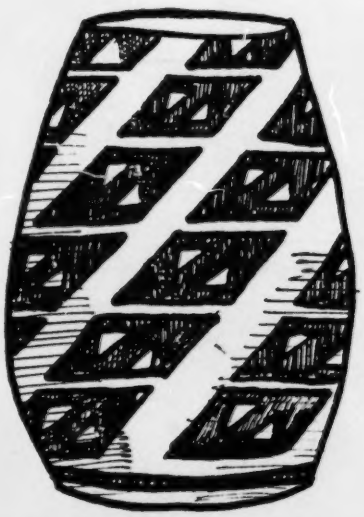
PROCEDURE:

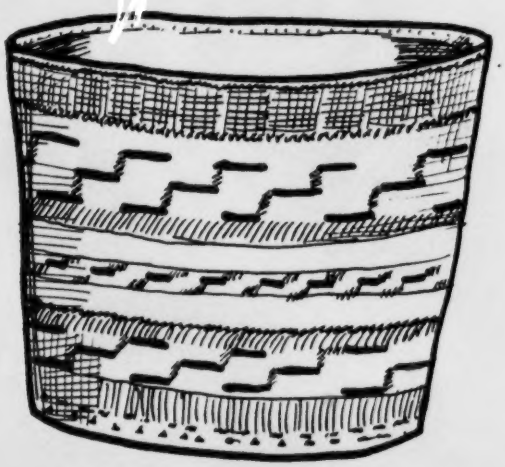
1. Cut illustration board into four 10" x 14" sheets.
2. Copy animal designs or baskets on illustration board. (This step to be repeated four times with six pictures per board. Each board must be different.)
3. Using Opaque Projector, copy pictures onto the tagboard or bristol board—four pictures of each one of the animal designs and baskets.
    a. Color with felt pens.
    b. Cover with clear contact paper or laminate.
    c. Cut into six equal size cards.
4. Cover with clear contact paper and laminate.











Clackamas

Cradleboard

Color Me

3. PUZZLES MADE OF ILLUSTRATION BOARD

These two-piece puzzles of illustration board represent both the house style and a cultural design of each of the five geographical regions: Northwest, Plains, Southwest, Southeast, and Eastern Woodlands. Some of the designs are modern adaptations of art forms of the different regions, but the colors retain their authenticity.

Northwest Coast Killer Whale and Cedar Longhouse
Black, white, red, blue (design); and brown (longhouse)

Plains Tipi and Arapaho Design
Black, yellow, red, and white (both house and design)

Southwest Hogan and Sandpainting Design
Shades of brown and earthy colors (hogan); and yellow, turquiose, black, red, white (design)

Southeast—Choctaw Thatch-Roofed House (Chucalissa), and Choctaw Basket Design
Shades of dark green, olive green, gray (Chucalissa); and brown, orange, yellow (design)

Eastern Woodlands Elm Longhouse and Passamaquoddy Neckband Design
Brown (longhouse); and black, white (design)

Below each design and house style, it is suggested that the name be written to show the area represented.

* * *

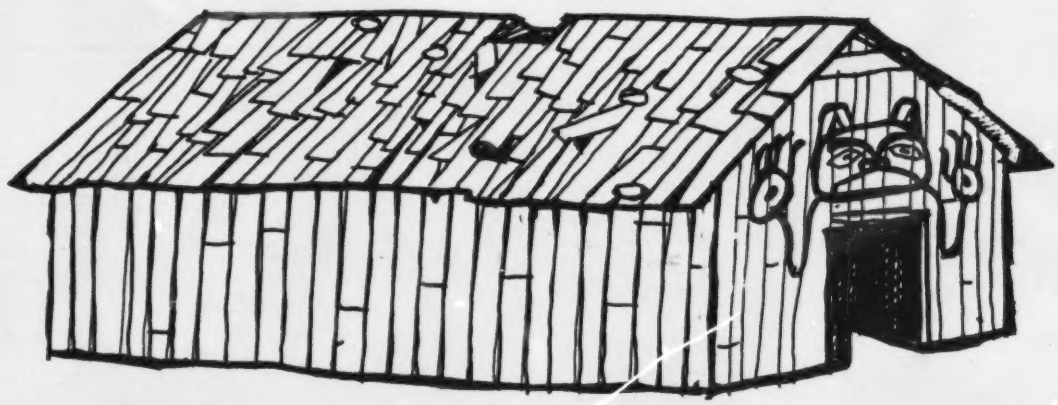
MATERIALS NEEDED:

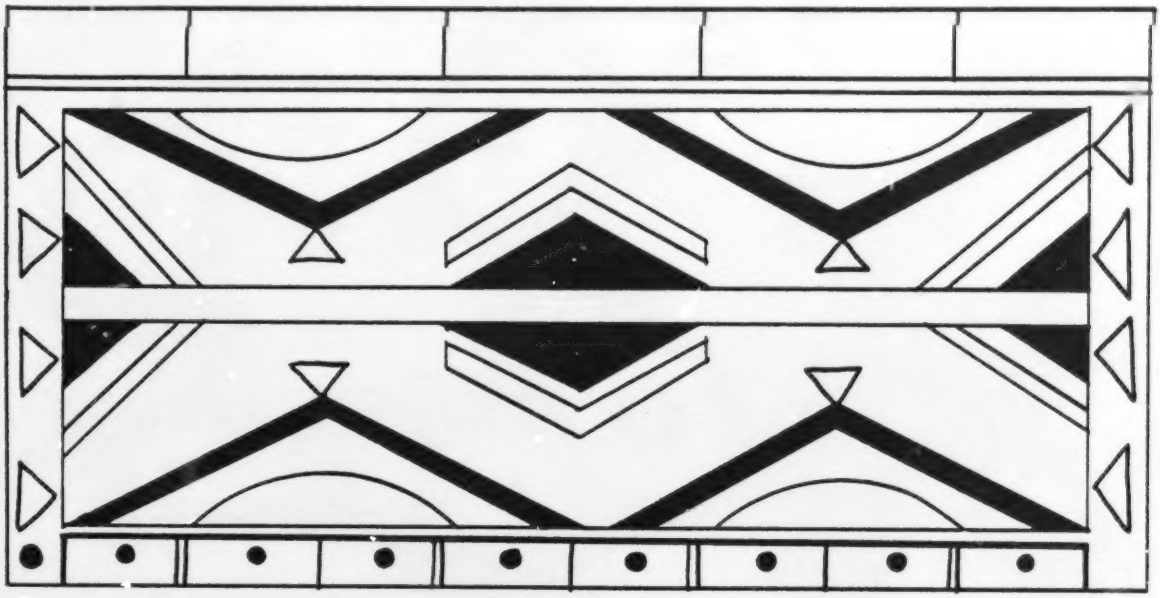
Illustration Board (five 11" x 14" sheets)
Opaque Projector
Various colors of felt pens (colors listed above)*
Clear contact paper, or laminator and laminating film (if available)
Cutting tool (Exacto-knife or single-edged razor)

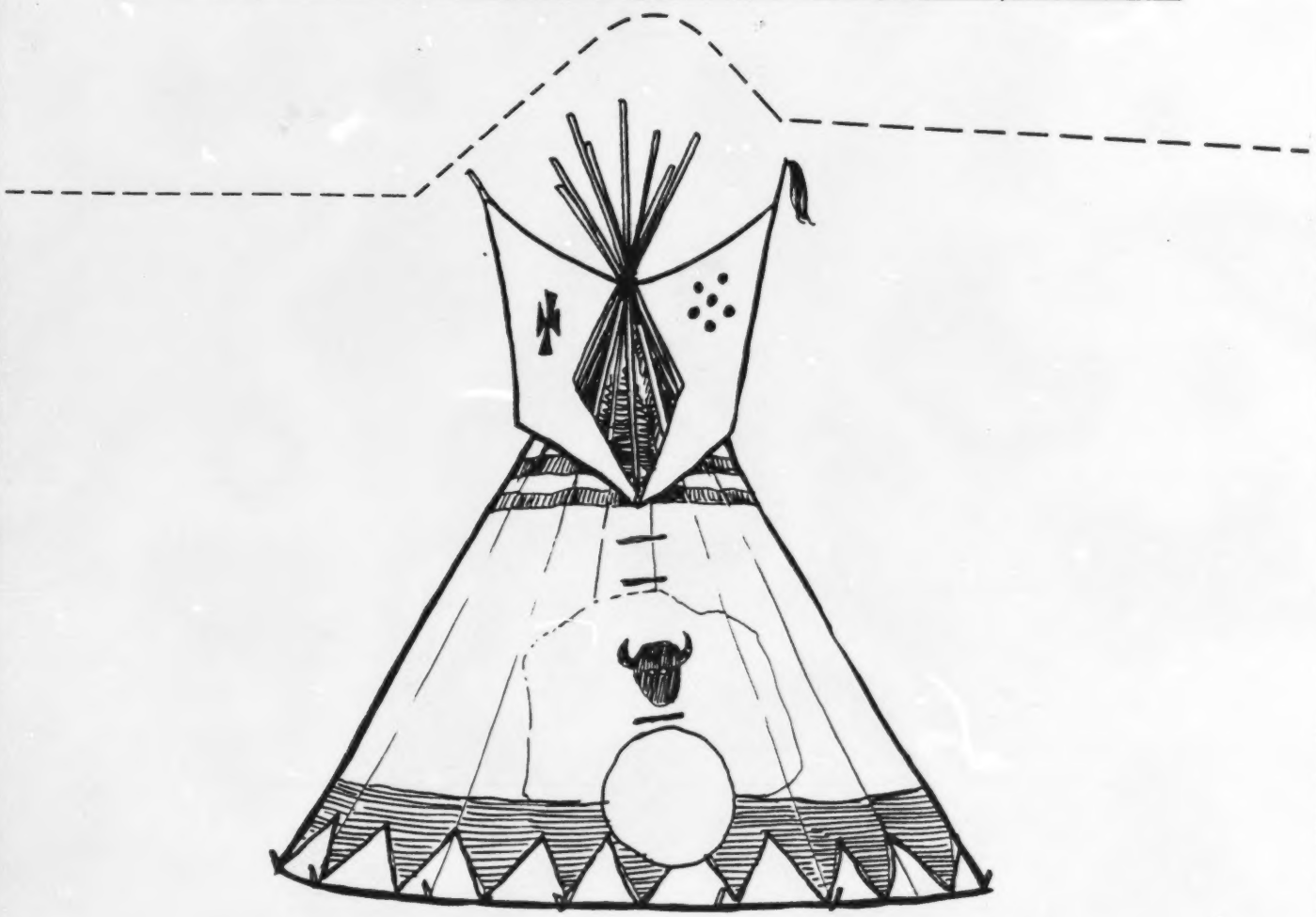
PROCEDURE:

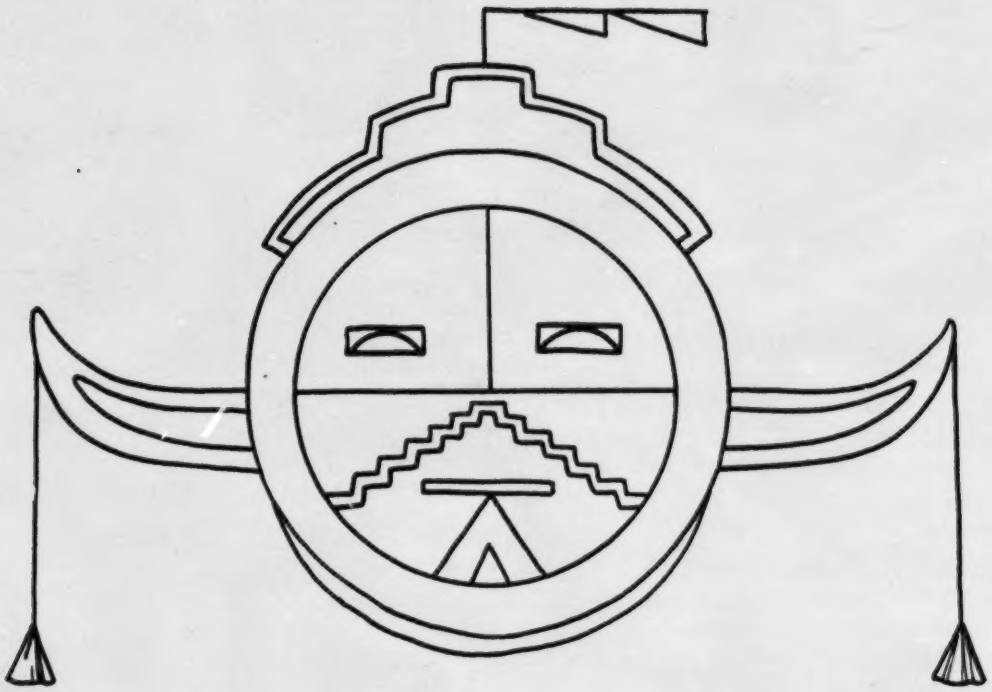
1. Using Opaque Projector, sketch the design on the top half of the illustration board and the house style on the bottom portion; or, cut out page and mount onto sheet of illustration board.
2. Color. Let dry overnight.
3. Cover both sides with clear contact paper, or laminate.
4. Using Exacto-knife, cut into a two-piece puzzle. (Dotted lines suggest how to complete this step.)

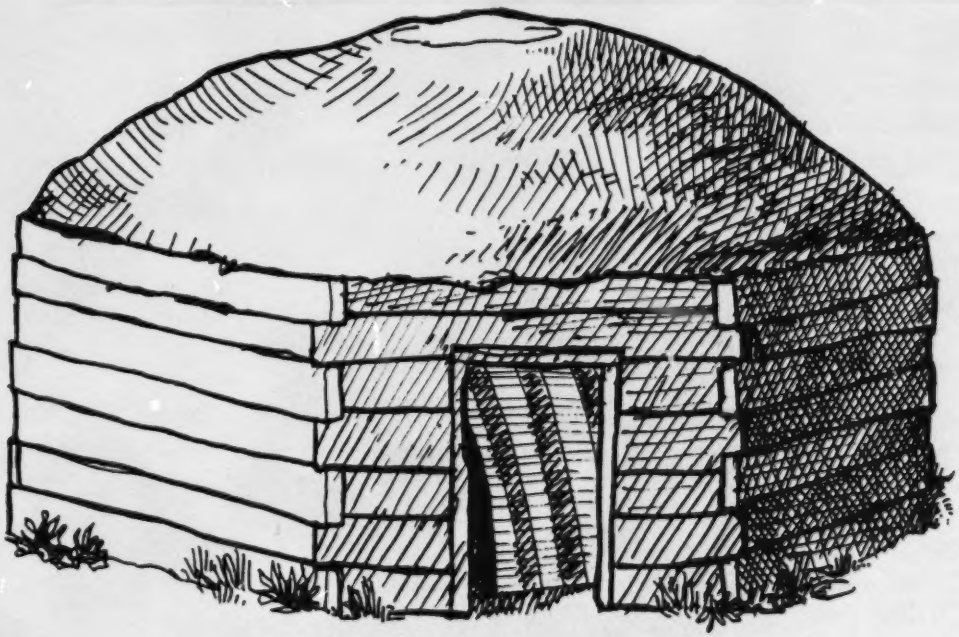
*Teachers will find illustration pens ideal for coloring these pictures.

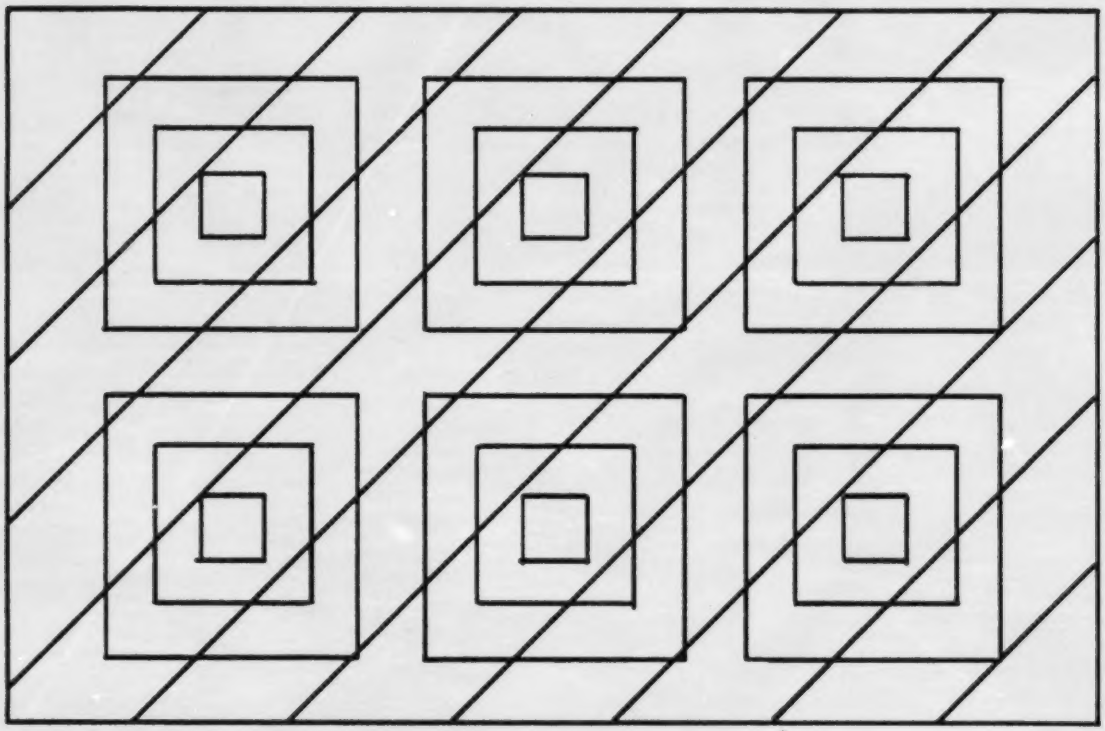


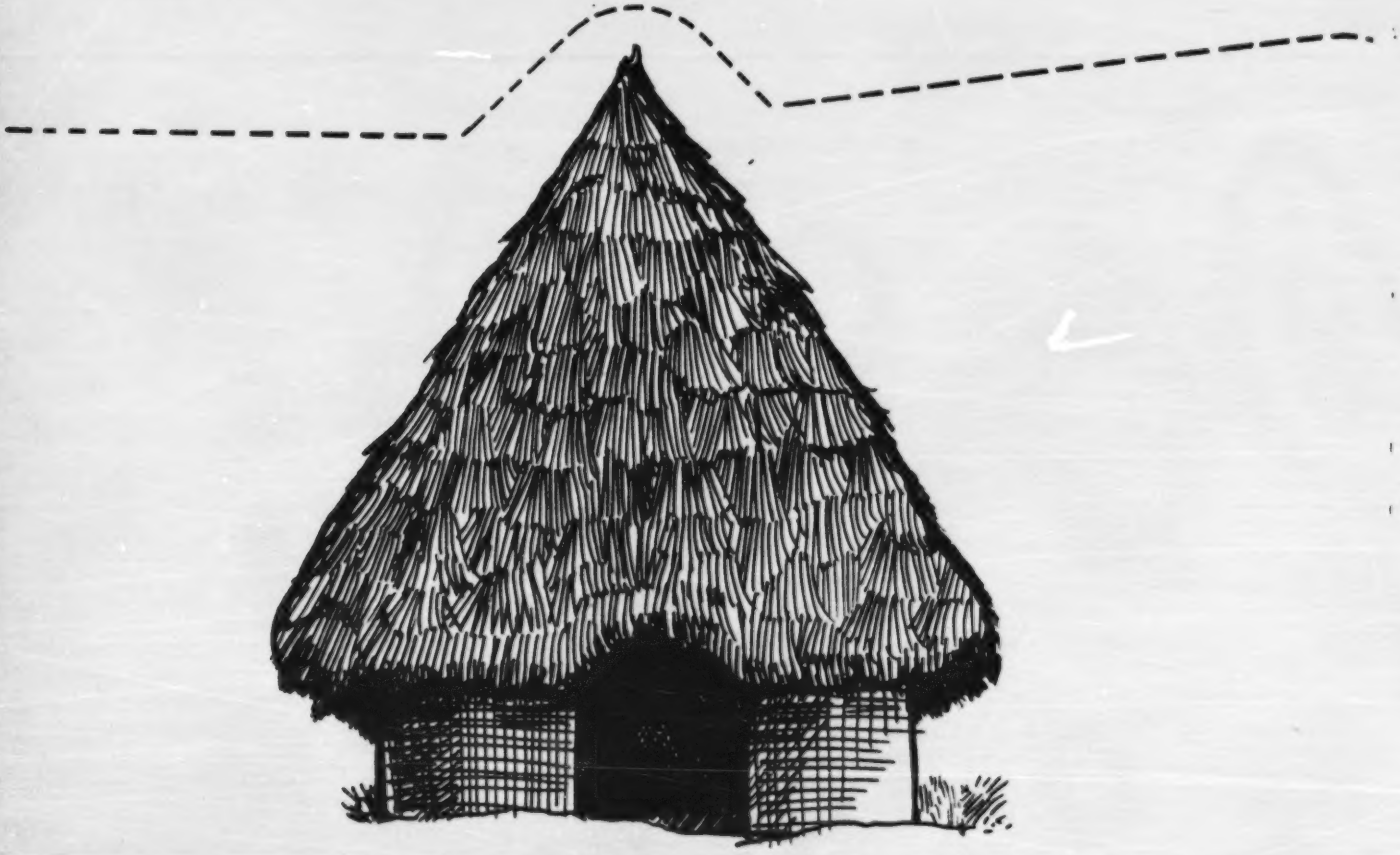


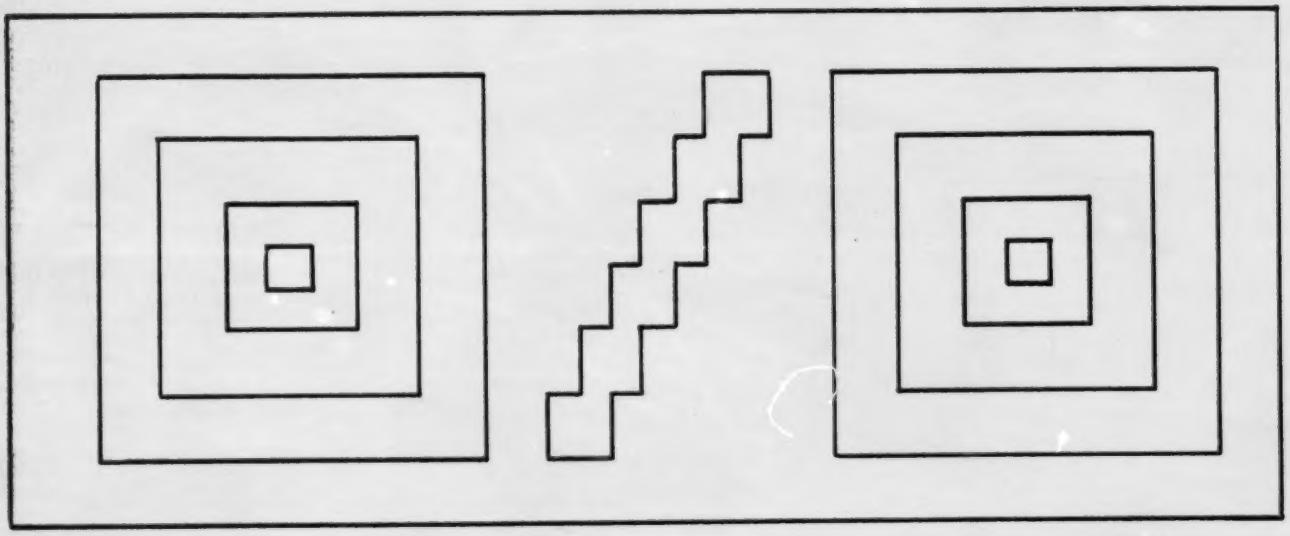


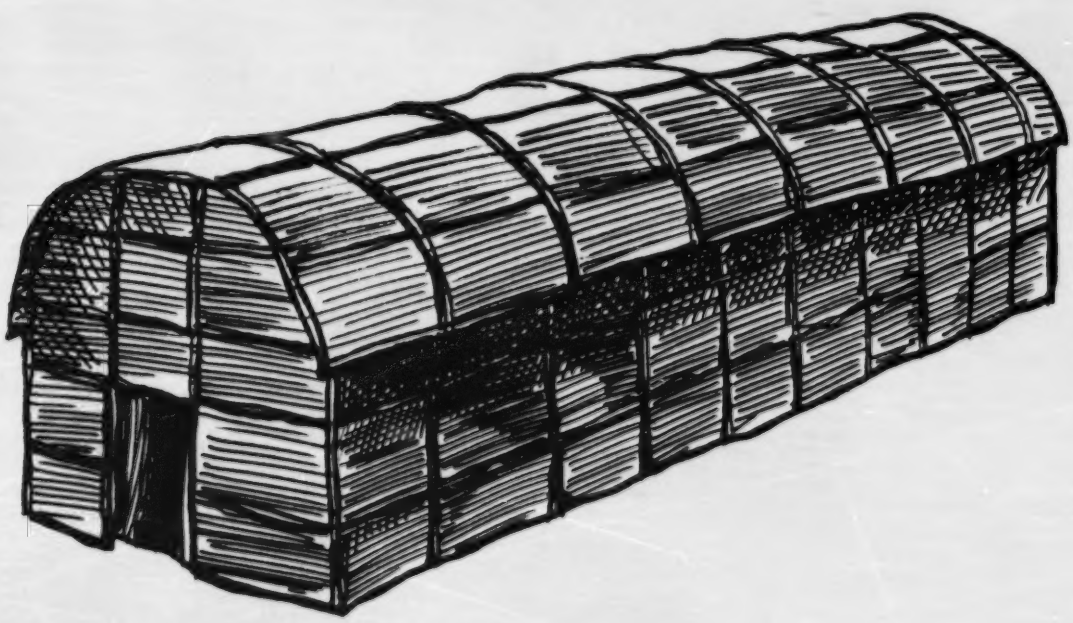






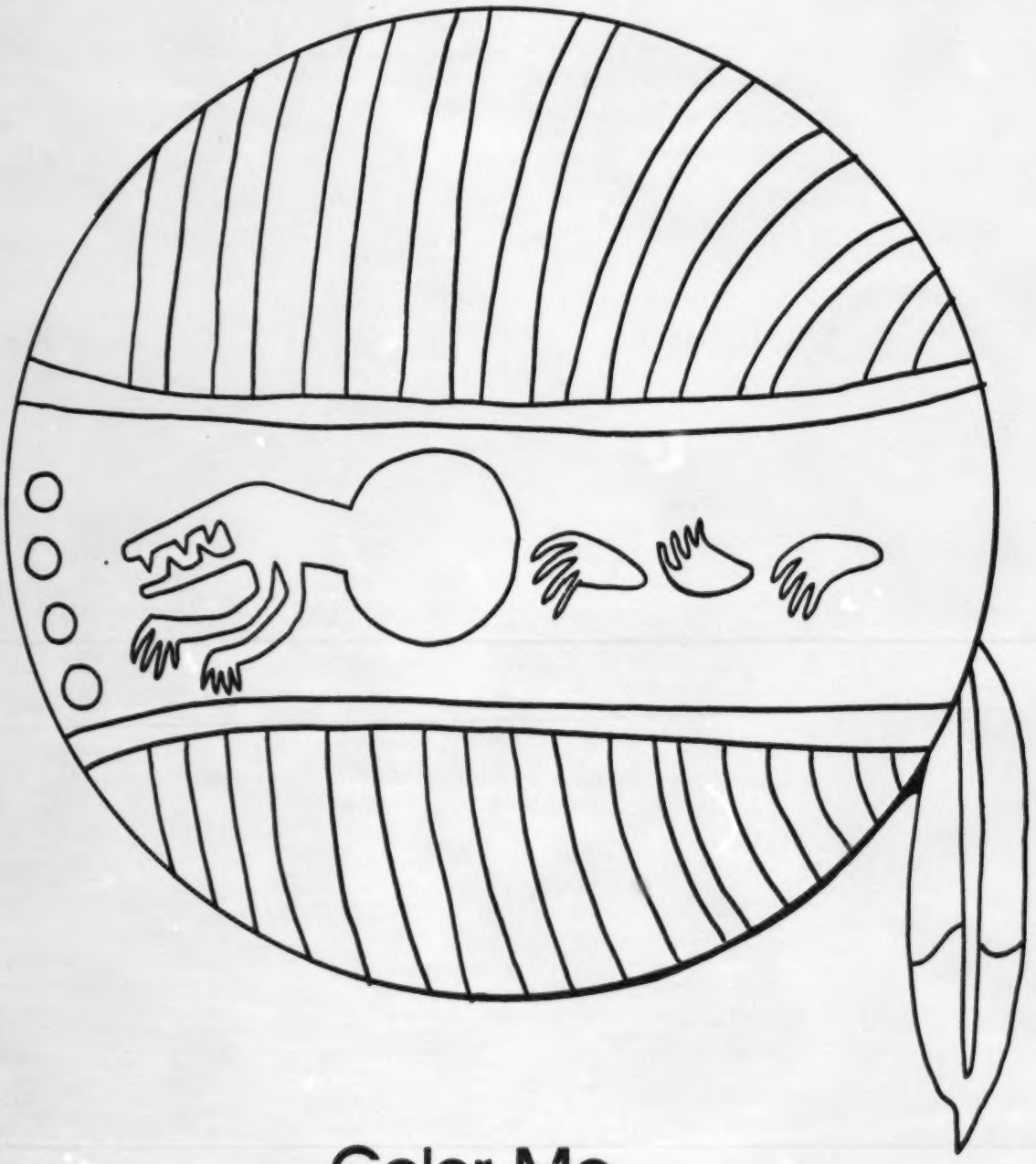




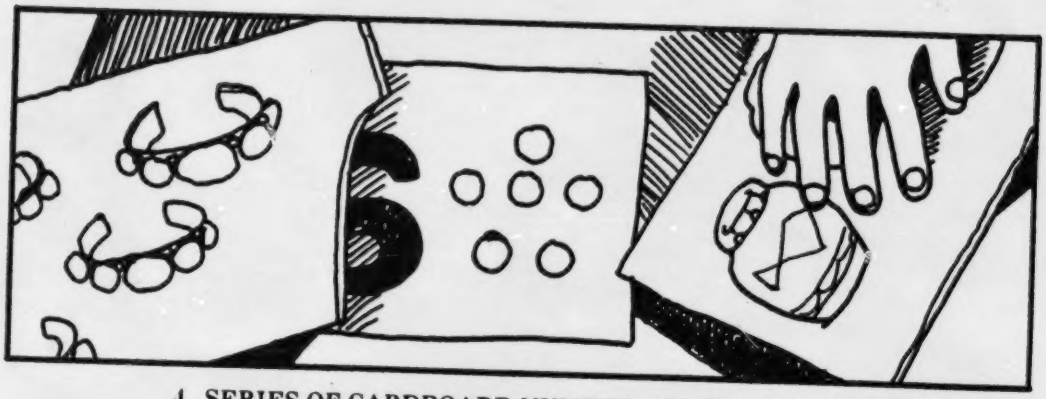


Crow

Shield



Color Me



4. SERIES OF CARDBOARD NUMBER READINESS PUZZLES

For this set, the illustrations represent cultural aspects of numerous tribes in various geographical regions. Different sets could be made for each of the regions; or, if a majority of the children in the preschool come from a single tribe, a set could be made using illustrations from that particular tribe. Many tribes have developed materials reflecting the culture of their people.

The colors for these puzzles are left to the teacher's discretion except for the following:

Puzzle 3's colors are black, white, with a terra cotta base color

Puzzle 5's colors are black, red, and white

On the right half of the two-piece puzzle, two tactile methods of teaching are demonstrated. The number symbol is made of sandpaper and the dots illustrating this number are made of leather.

* * *

MATERIALS NEEDED:

Glue
Illustration Board (five sheets 11" x 14")
Indelible felt pens of various colors
Sandpaper (one sheet 9" x 11")
Leather (minimum of 14 square inches)
Clear contact paper
Cutting tool (Exacto-knife, single-edged razor, etc.)

PROCEDURE:

1. Cut the illustration board into ten 5" x 14" sheets. (The following steps will be repeated for each number.)
2. On the left half of the sheet, draw and color American Indian picture(s) to illustrate number to be taught; or, cut out the page and mount onto illustration board and color.
3. Cover both sides of puzzle with clear contact paper. Cut and tear out places for sandpaper figure and leather dots.
4. For the right half of the puzzle:
    a. Cut the numeral out of sandpaper (3" high)
    b. Cut number of circles out of leather that are needed to illustrate the number being taught.
    c. Glue on the sandpaper numeral and the leather circles to the right half of the puzzle piece.
5. Using cutting tool, cut into a two-piece puzzle. (Cutting lines suggested in drawings.)

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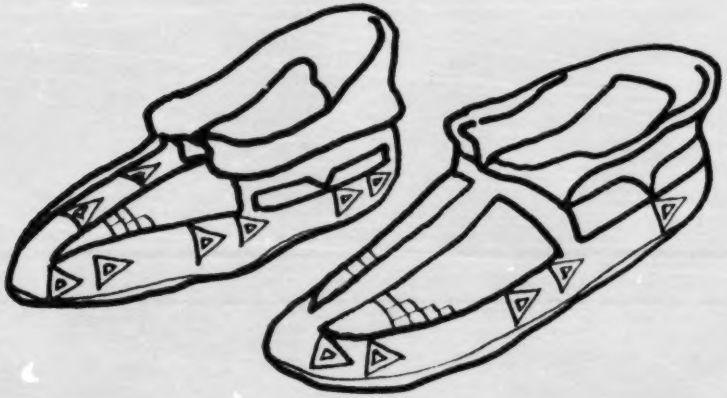

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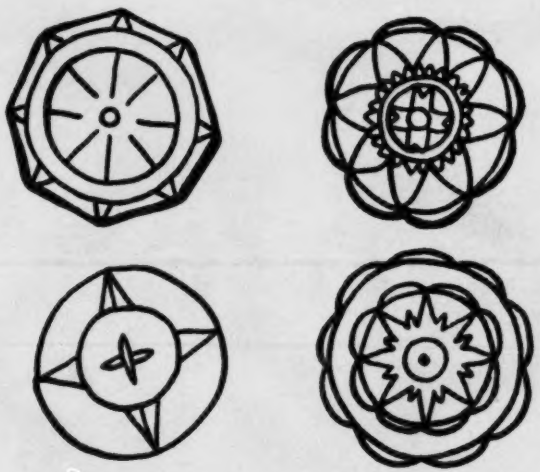

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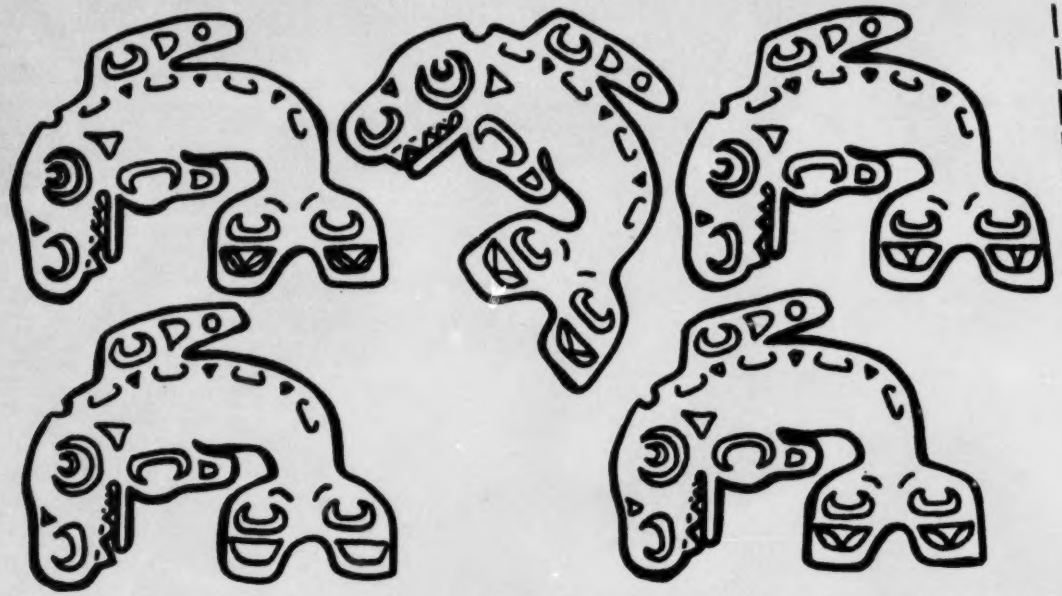

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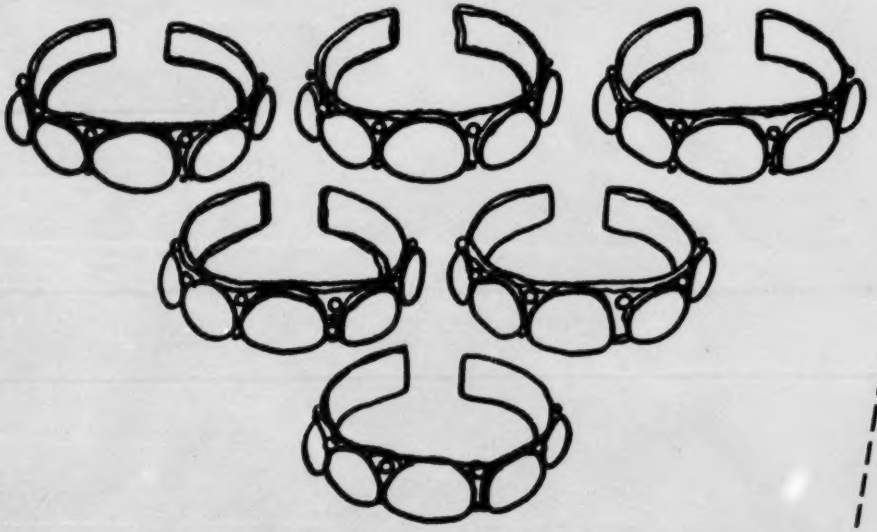

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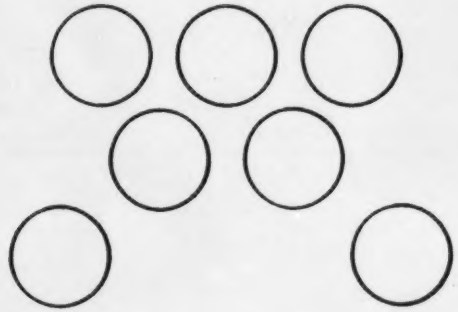

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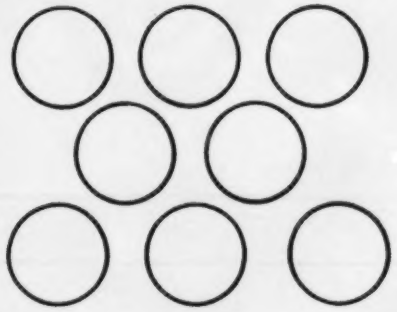

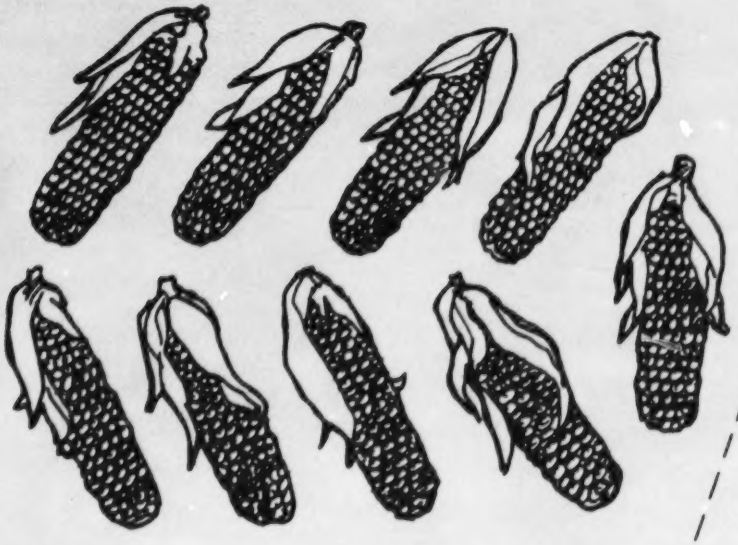

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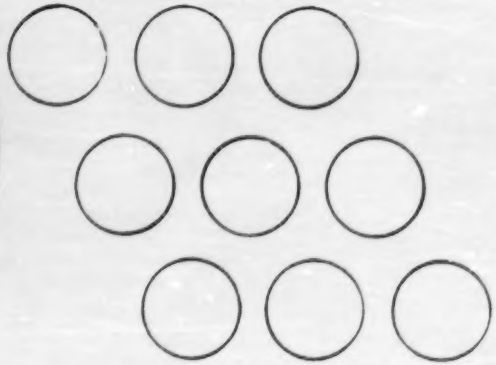

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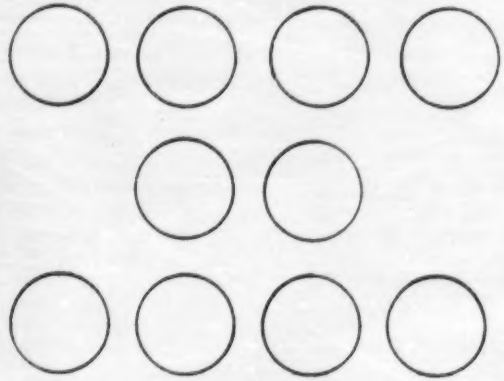


Hupa Girl

Color Me

5. LACING CARD KITS

The designs on the following lacing cards come from various geographical regions.

Northwest Coastal Killer Whale
Black, red,with white as the base color

Southwest sand painting of the Sun Kachina (modern design)
Turquoise, yellow, red, with white as the base color.

Plains design used for moccasins
Green, blue, red, yellow, and brown

Alaska and Canada—Athabascan design used for quillwork
Orange, yellow, brown, and white

If a majority of the children in the preschool come from a single tribe, a set of cards could be made using illustrations from that particular tribe. For further reference, cultural information can be recorded at the bottom of each card as illustrated.

Besides providing an opportunity to develop fine muscle coordination, these lacing card kits assist in the teaching of shapes and colors. The colors of plastic lacing have been coordinated to match the colors on the lacing cards. Where there are obvious shapes such as squares, diamonds, rectangles, etc., holes have been punched so that the children can lace along these shapes.

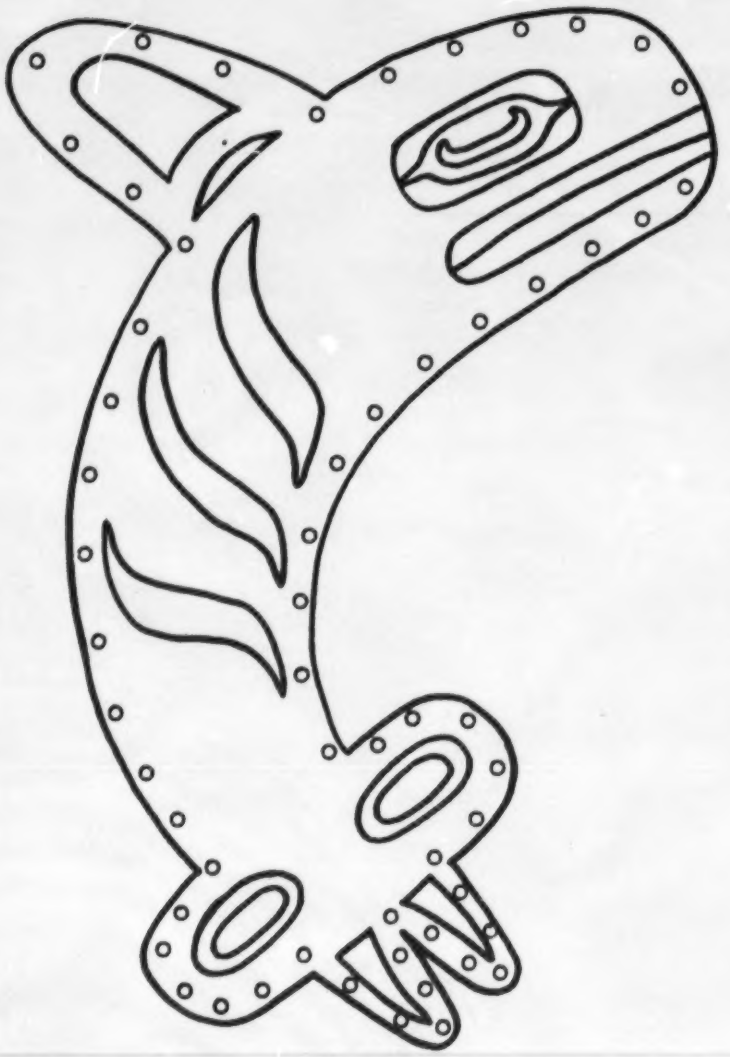
MATERIALS NEEDED:

Bristol Board (four sheets 11" x 7")
Indelible felt pens (colors listed above)
Clear contact paper, or laminator and laminating film (if available)
*Plastic lacing (various colors to correspond with colors on lacing cards)
Opaque Projector
Leather Punch
Rubber cement (optional)

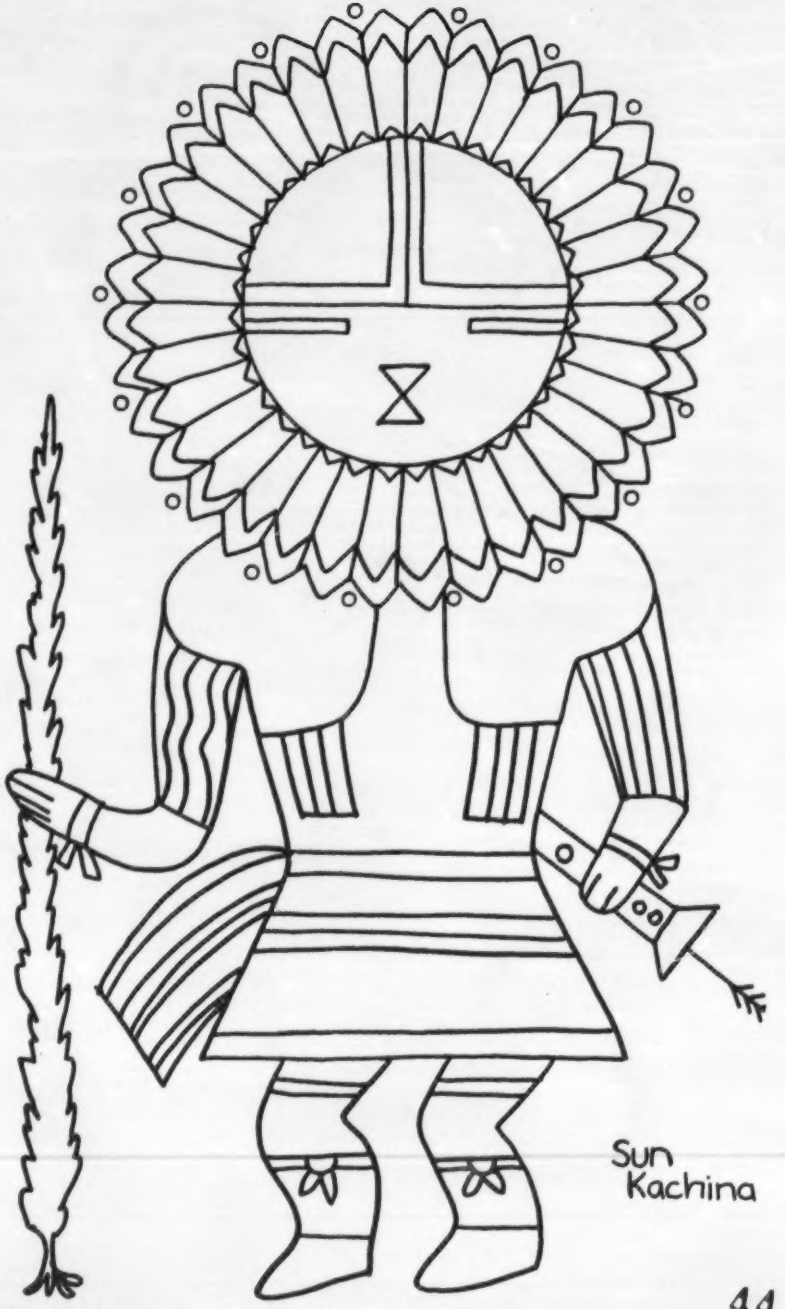
PROCEDURE:

1. Using the Opaque Projector, copy one of the designs on a sheet of bristol board; or cut out page and mount onto bristol board with rubber cement.
2. Color design with indelible felt pens. (see above for color directions)
3. Laminate or adhere contact paper to both sides.
4. Using leather punch, punch holes for lacing (approximately 1" apart). Each design shows where holes might be punched.
5. Put appropriate lacing strips with each card. Place in a large manila envelope to keep cards and strips together.

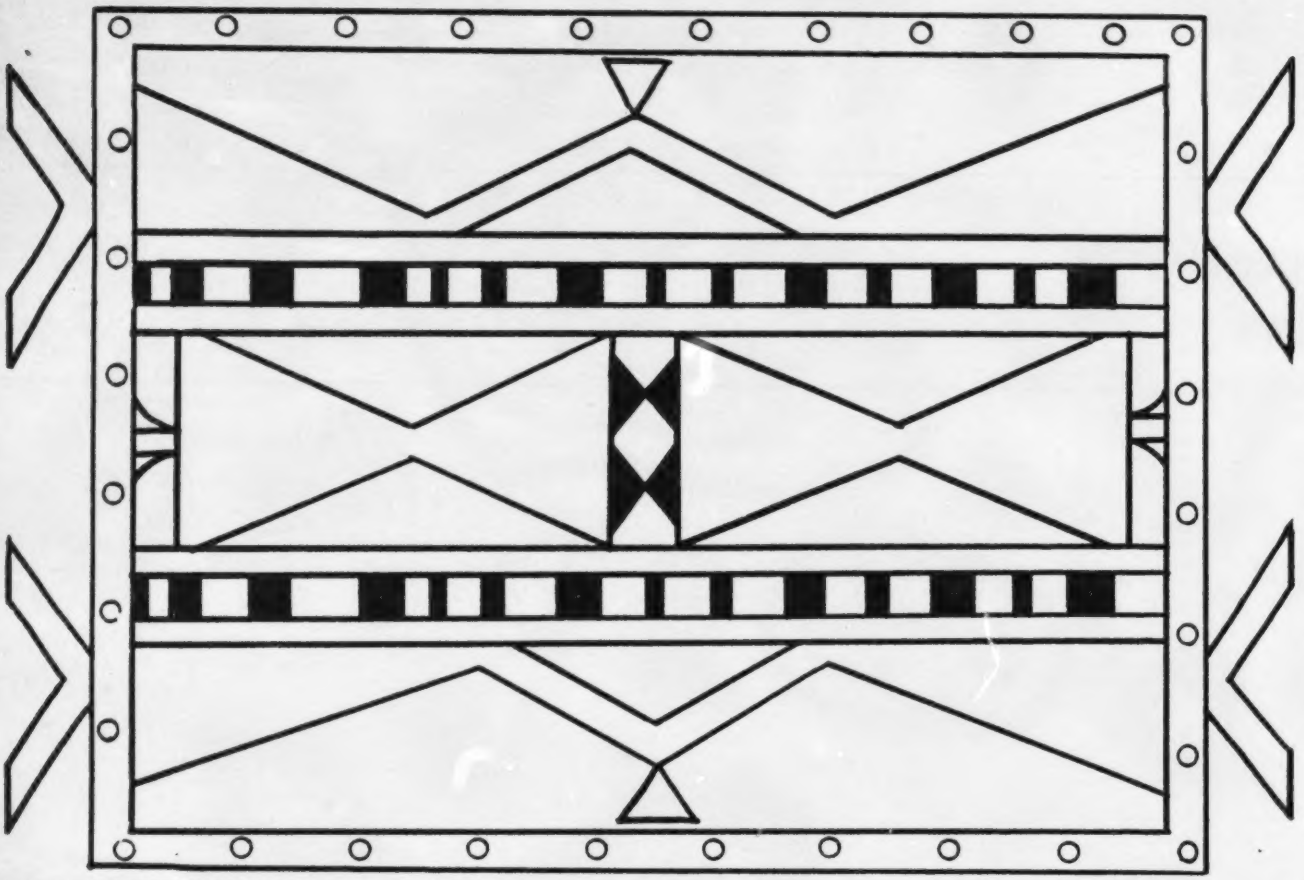
*Plastic lacing was purchased at Tandy Leather Company. Look in the Yellow Pages of your Directory under "Leather—Tandy Leathercraft" or call their Central Switchboard number (817) 335-4161 for the store closest to your area. Heavy Yarn can also be used.

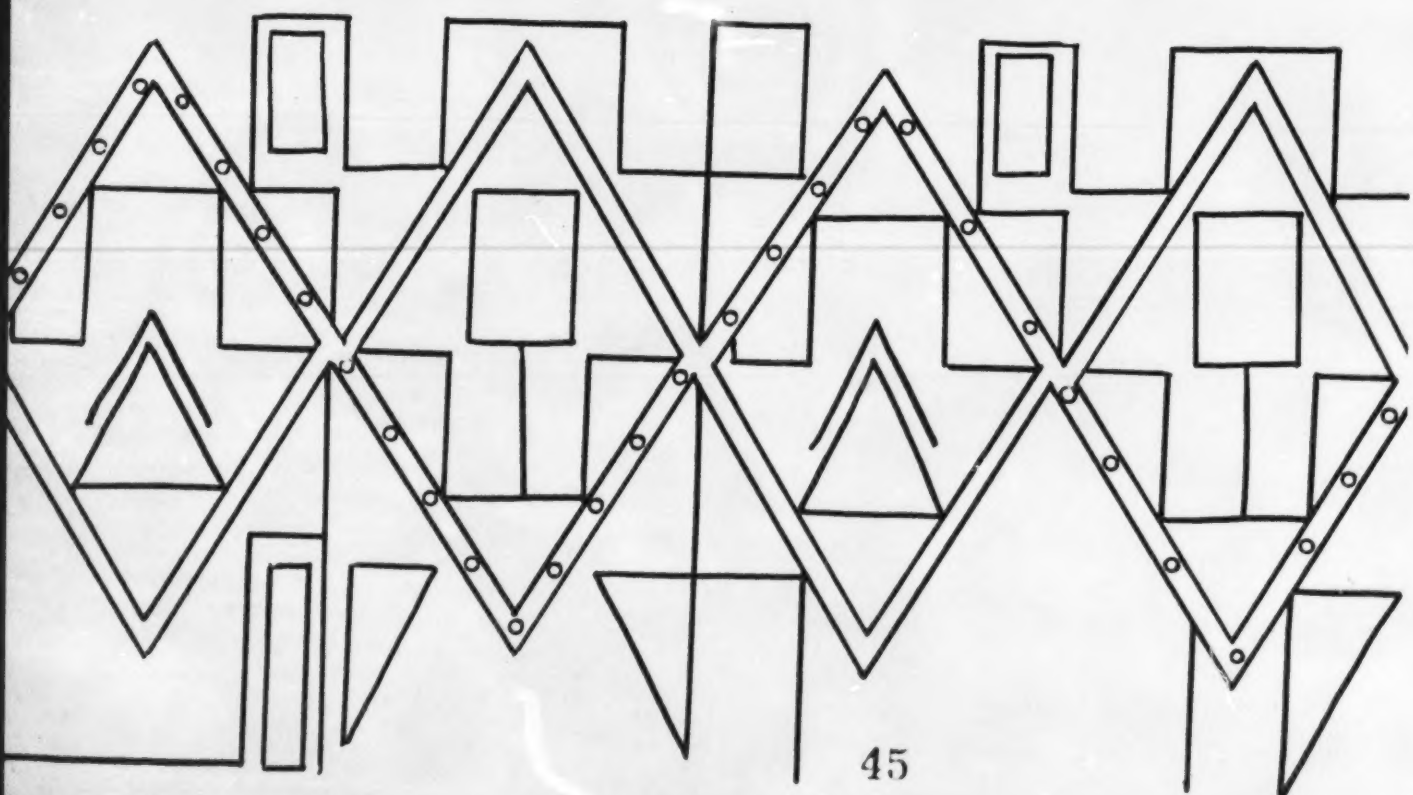


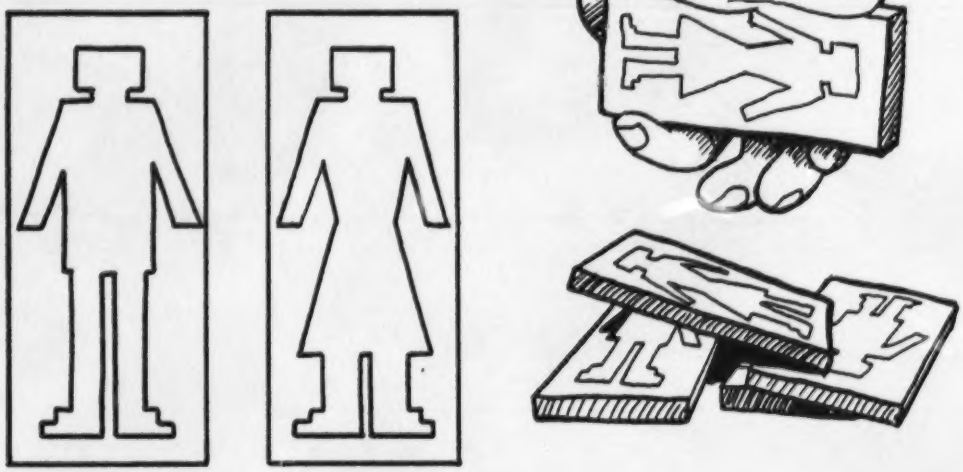
KILLER WHALE



Sun Kachina







6. DOMINOES/MATCHING BLOCKS

The designs on these dominoes come from the Southwest region. These designs are used on the California/Nevada Friendship Basket.

Children use these blocks in a variety of ways such as:

a. Matching the designs
b. Matching the colors
c. Stacking or building

The blocks are painted in the colors taught at the Daybreak Star Preschool. These directions allow for at least five blocks of each color, each block measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$" x $1\frac{1}{2}$". Ten colors are taught (50 blocks). Scraps of plywood were used to make the dominoes/blocks to help cut cost.

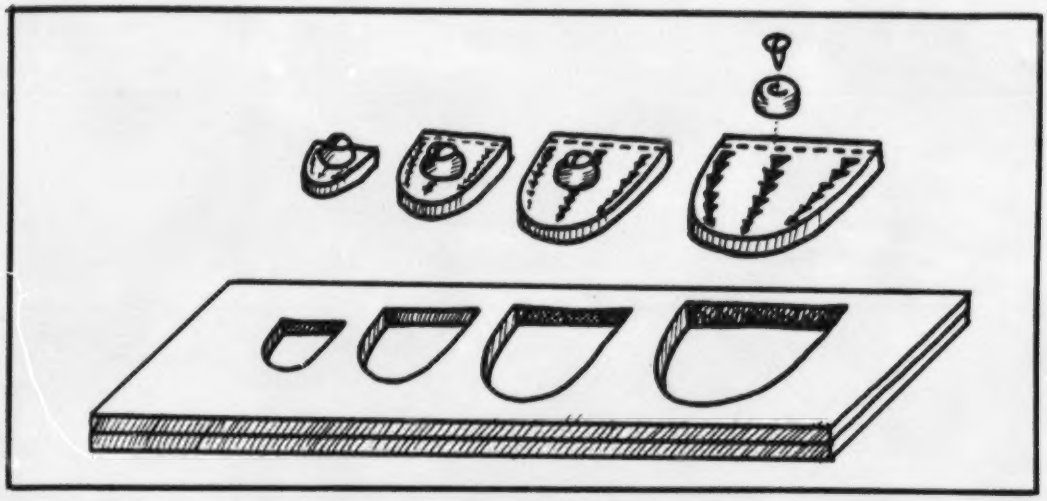
* * *

MATERIALS NEEDED:

Scrap of plywood (3' x 2')
Tagboard (for stencil of design)
Non-Toxic Acrylic paints—
white, black, brown, yellow, red
blue, green, orange, gray, pink
Varathane (protective plastic coating)

PROCEDURE:

1. Cut plywood into $3\frac{1}{2}$" x $1\frac{1}{2}$" rectangles. Sand. (Make at least fifty rectangles.)
2. Cut tagboard stencils of basket designs. (More than one for each may be needed.)
3. Center stencil over plywood piece. Paint. (Paint at least five of each color.)
4. Allow to dry overnight.
5. Spray with Varathane.



7. WOODEN SEQUENCE PUZZLE

The basket design on this puzzle comes from the Northwest Coastal people. Any basket design can be used from any of the various regions, although it is important to consider the shape of the basket because cutting it out might prove to be difficult.

This sequence puzzle should be made from board that is relatively free of knots. If there are knots, try to arrange the baskets so that they do not cover these spaces. The large macrame beads are screwed to the center of the baskets so that the children can use them as handles. It will be necessary to have a jigsaw, or some other cutting tool, in order to cut out the baskets and maintain their shape on the board.

• • •

MATERIALS NEEDED:

Board (one measuring 1" x 12" x 8')
Non-Toxic Acrylic paint—brown and black (small amount to paint basket design)
4 large brown wooden macrame beads
4 screws that fit center of beads
Non-Toxic glue (wood)
Varathane (protective plastic coating)

PROCEDURE:

1. Cut board into two equal pieces.
2. On one of the boards, sketch in the four baskets. Sketch the baskets left to right with the smallest basket being on the left.
3. Using a jigsaw, cut out the baskets. Be sure to maintain the shape of the basket on the board.
4. Sand boards and basket pieces.
5. Glue boards together (minus the basket pieces).
6. Paint basket design on basket pieces.
7. Spray with Varathane.
8. Center and screw wooden bead onto each basket piece.

8. MULTI-PURPOSE WOODEN NUMBER PUZZLE

The single American Indian design repeated on each of the puzzle pieces is the blossom. This particular blossom was a pictographic symbol used by Southwest tribes.

Not only does this puzzle provide an opportunity for children to learn numbers and colors, but it can also be used in the following ways:

a. Child can connect the puzzle pieces in one continuous line (self-correcting).
b. Child can insert the correct number of pegs in the drilled centers of the blossoms.
c. Child can match the colored pegs with the corresponding colored blossoms.

The colors chosen for the blossoms and pegs are the same colors taught at the Daybreak Star Preschool.

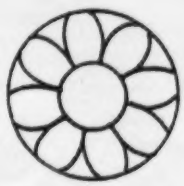
* * *

MATERIALS NEEDED:

Board (one 1' x 8')
Dowel (12½ feet of ½" width)
Non-Toxic Acrylic paints
white, black, brown, yellow, red
blue, green, orange, gray, pink
Tagboard (for blossom stencils)
Drill with ½" drill bit
Protective plastic coating (Varathane)

PROCEDURE:

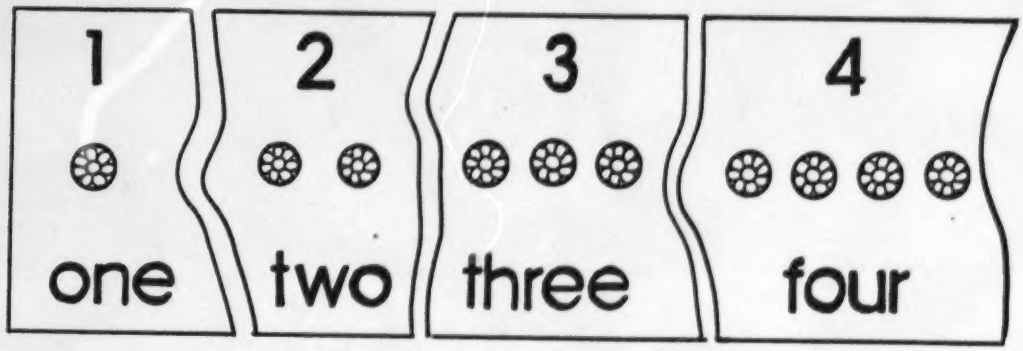
1. Cut tagboard stencil for blossom. (See example below.)

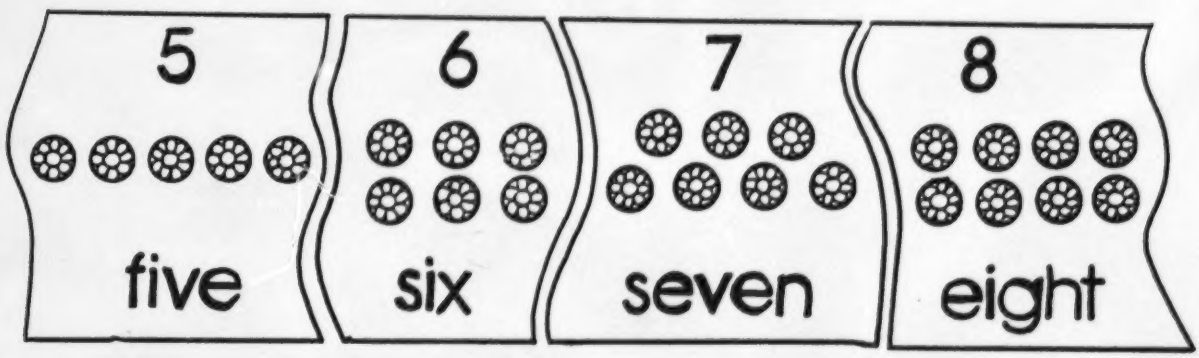


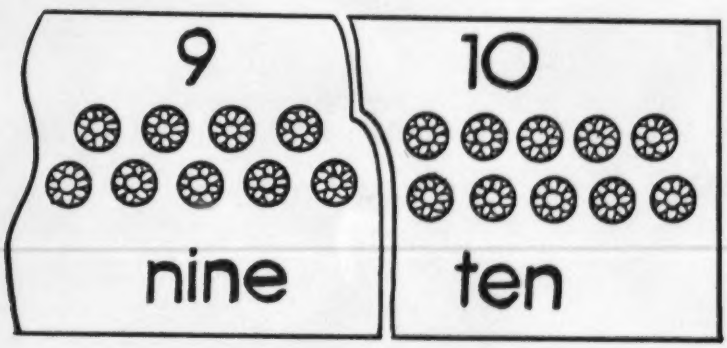
(Blossom petals to be drawn when painting is done)

2. Cut board into ten somewhat equal puzzle pieces.* Sand. Put puzzle together.
3. Sketch on number symbol, blossom(s), and word. Begin with "one".
4. Continue same procedure as step 3, going in number sequence, left to right, through "ten".
5. Paint blossom, number symbol, and word, using a different color for each puzzle piece.
6. Allow pieces time to dry overnight.
7. Cut dowel into fifty-five 5"-long pegs.
8. Paint pegs corresponding to blossom colors. Let dry overnight.
9. Drill centers of blossoms, making sure that the pegs will fit.
10. Spray with Varathane (protective plastic coating).

*It is important to keep in mind that the number of blossoms and the number of letters in each number differs. This should be considered when cutting puzzle lengths.

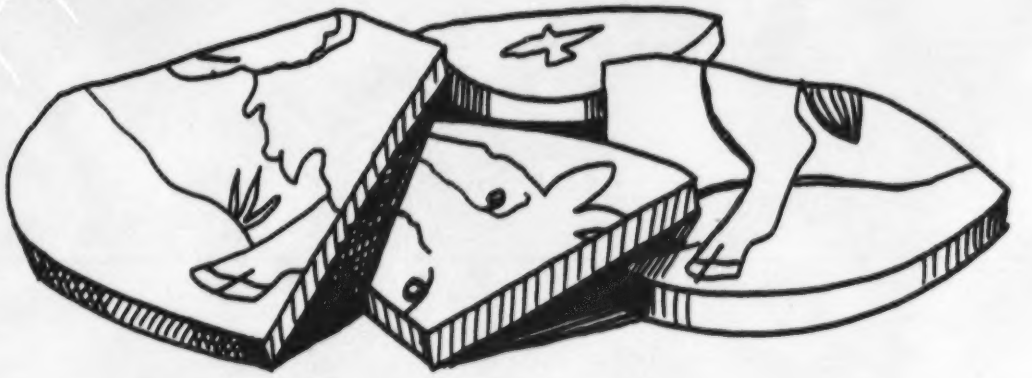






stand for storing puzzle pieces

Pegs colored to match various blossoms



9. CIRCULAR WOODEN PUZZLE

The buffalo was used for the design on this circular puzzle. The Buffalo was a cultural mainstay for the Plains tribes just as salmon constitutes an important resource for the Northwest Coast tribes. This puzzle is in the shape of a circle for a significant reason. The Plains tribes, like many other American Indian tribes, believe that the power of the world always works in circles and as long as the hoop remains unbroken the people flourish.

To make this eight-piece puzzle, a large scrap of plywood is used. The puzzle pieces are cut before the Buffalo design is painted on the wood. An Opaque Projector or other graphic copy machine makes enlarging the design much easier.

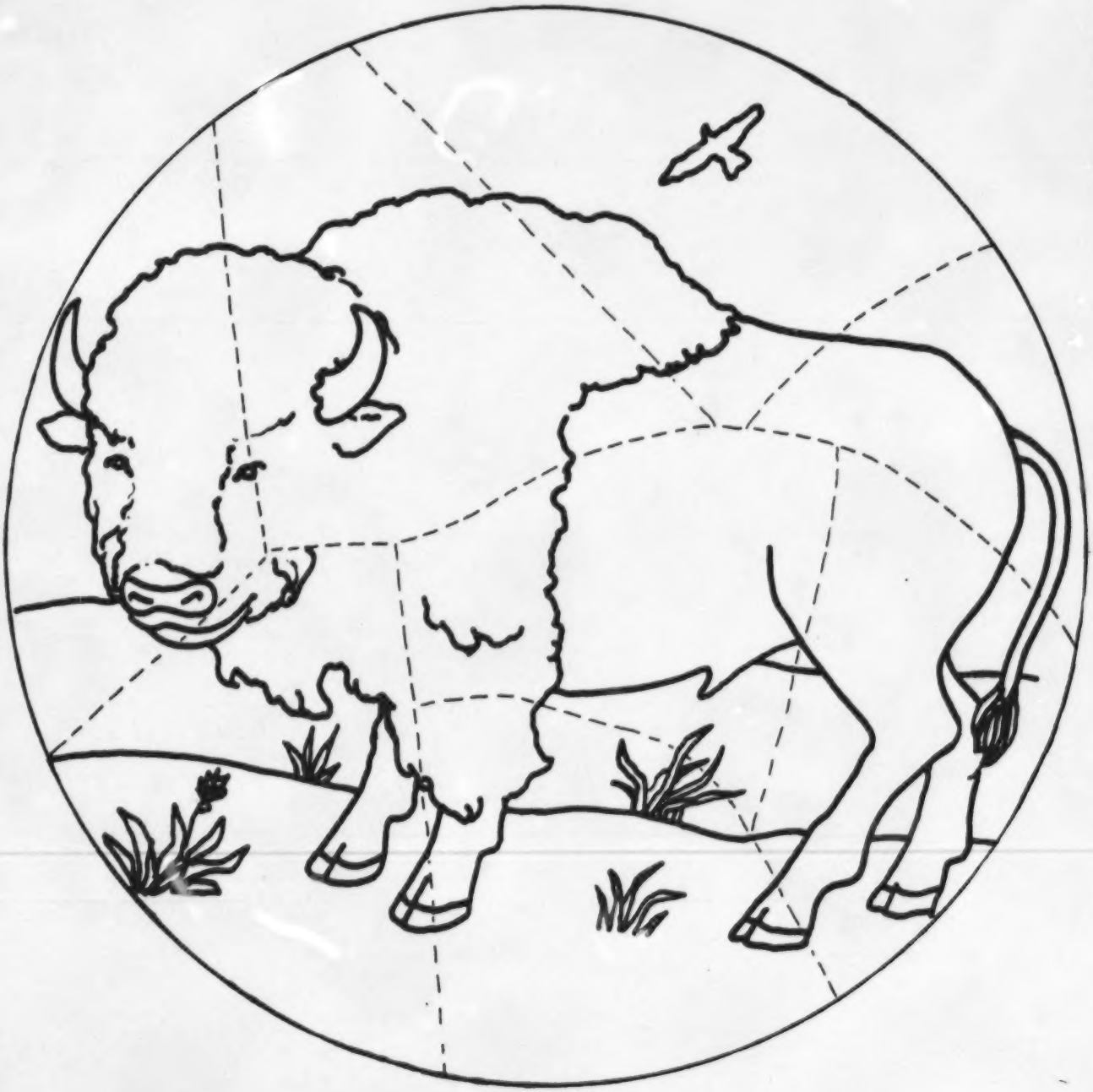
* * *

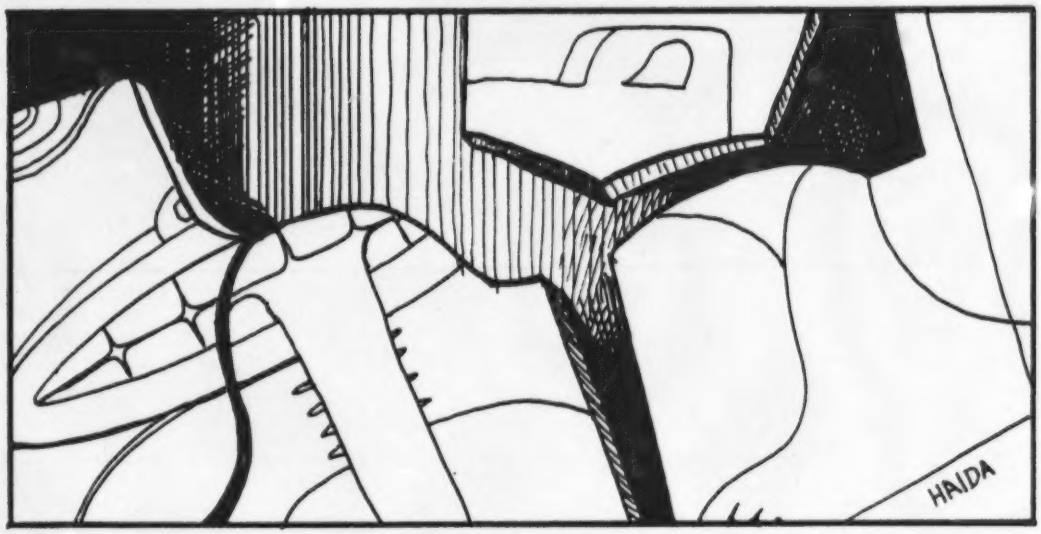
MATERIALS NEEDED:

Scrap of plywood (enough to make a 14" circle)
Non-Toxic Acrylic paints
brown, white
black, green
Sandpaper
Opaque Projecor or other graphic machine
Varathane (protective plastic coating)

PROCEDURE:

1. Cut plywood piece into 14" circle.
2. Cut into an eight-piece puzzle. (Dotted lines suggest how to complete this step.)
3. Sand edges smooth.
4. Put puzzle together and tape so design can be drawn.
5. Enlarge Buffalo design onto a larger sheet of paper by using either an Opaque Projector or other graphic copy machine. (Keep in mind it has to fit the 14" circle.)
6. Place the enlarged drawing over the plywood puzzle. Trace Buffalo with a hard point to make an impression on the soft plywood.
7. With pencil sketch in impression.
8. Paint design. Allow time to dry overnight.
9. Remove tape and separate pieces. Spray with Varathane.





10. RECTANGULAR WOODEN PUZZLES

These two seven-piece puzzles have pictures from two different regional areas. The Lizard comes from a Mimbres pottery design. The Mimbres is a tribe from the Southwest region. The Bear design of the Haida people of the Northwest Coast is used as one of their symbols on totem poles.

In making the puzzles, it is easier to cut the puzzle pieces with a jigsaw before painting on the design. This helps to avoid damaging the painting and makes sanding much easier. Plywood scraps can be used to reduce the cost of supplies.

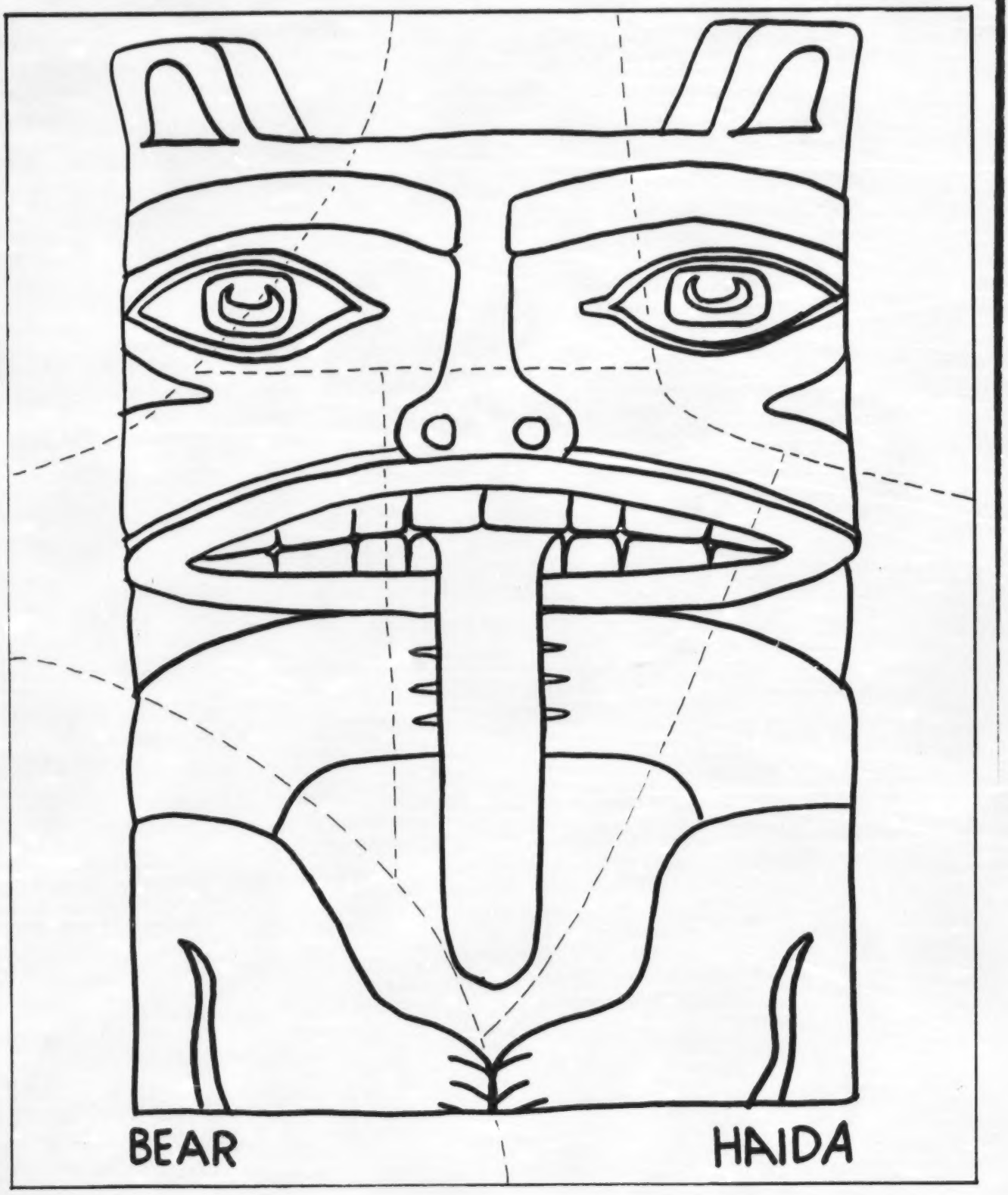
* * *

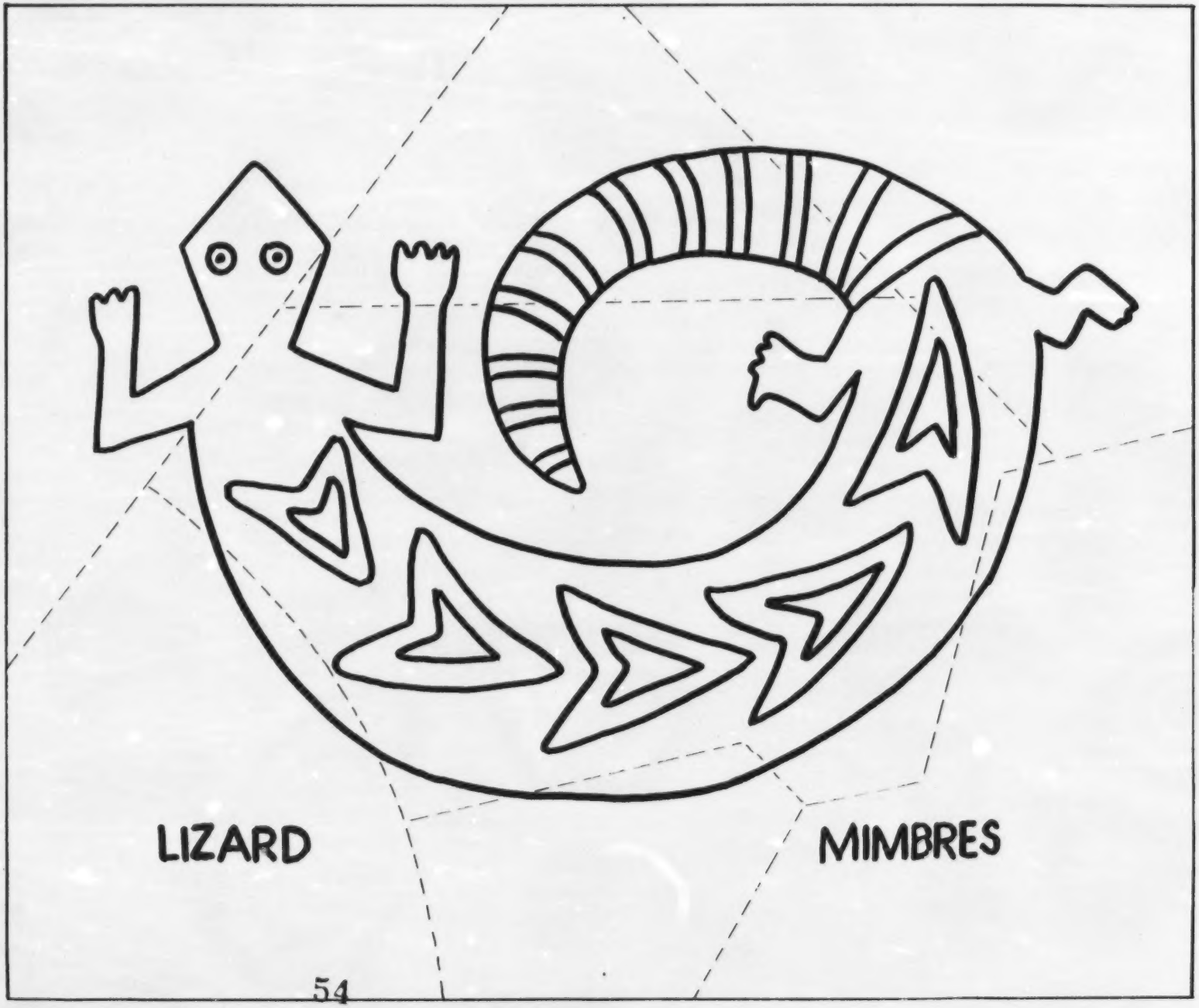
MATERIALS NEEDED:

Scraps of plywood (two pieces 10" x 12")
Non-Toxic Acrylic paint—
Lizard—black, white,with terra cotta as the base color
Bear—black, red, with white as the base color
Sandpaper
Varathane (protective plastic coating)

PROCEDURE:

1. Cut the plywood into two rectagular pieces 10" x 12".
2. Using a jigsaw, cut each rectangle into a seven-piece puzzle. (Dotted lines suggest how to complete this step.)
3. Sand edges smooth. Put pieces together and tape so design can be drawn.
4. Paint background. Allow time to dry overnight.
   Lizard—terra cotta; Bear—white
5. Draw picture on appropriate background.
6. Paint design. Allow time to dry overnight.
7. Remove tape and separate pieces. Spray with Varathane.


BEAR
HAIDA



LIZARD

MIMBRES

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